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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL XX NO 144 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

Railwaymen's Fight For Justice

ANXIOUS TO AVOID PRECIPITATE ACTION

Awaiting Decision On Major Issues

MR. JAMNADAS MEHTA'S WARNING TO RAILWAY BOARD

(From Our Special Correspondent)

SIMLA, June 15.

"The All-India Railwaymen's Federation had a mandate for Direct Action, but they would await the Railway Board's decision on two major suggestions relating to compulsory leave by rotation and borrowings from Depreciation Fund with the object of re-instating employees discharged last year and avoiding further discharges."

This is the warning of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, on behalf of the Railway Federation to the Board at the fifth half-yearly meeting held at Simla yesterday and the day before.

RAILWAY COURT'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

Commenting upon a paragraph of the Government of India Communique of June 6 Mr. Mehta said, while accepting the Railway Court's recommendations for reinstatement of certain persons, the Government had reserved for further consideration cases of persons discharged or demoted otherwise than as a measure of retrenchment.

TO HEAR APPEALS.

The retrenchment had been largely confined to lower-paid employees, complained Mr. Mehta and requested that a representative of the Federation be associated with the Committee to be appointed by Railway Administration to consider appeals from discharged or demoted men.

ASSURANCE TO BOARD.

In conclusion, Mr. Mehta assured the Board that the Federation was most anxious to avoid precipitate action and said that he hoped they would not be driven to acting in pursuance of the mandate, which the ballot had given them.

(Details appear in to-morrow's issue).

SET-BACK IN CITY'S PEACE

Two Injured On Wednesday

There was very little improvement in the riot situation in Bombay on Wednesday.

In spite of police precautions hooligans were still prowling about the city waiting for an opportunity to pounce upon unwary pedestrians.

The day's casualties were two injured.

Late at night a Hindu named Yesoo Rama was surrounded by a crowd of Muslim hooligans near the Western India Turf Club, Club Road, Byculla, and stabbed several times. The victim was removed to the Nair Hospital, where he is lying in a precarious condition.

PALKI PROCESSION.

A palki procession organised by the Hindus at Dadar, on Wednesday evening, provided some anxious moments to the police, but it passed off peacefully. The procession is an annual affair held to celebrate the last day of the "Dashahara" and about a thousand Hindus participated in it.

The procession was accompanied by music. It started from Azari Tank Mandir, opposite the Maruti Temple and passed along Ranade Road, Tulsi Pipe Road, Dadar Road, Bhavani Shankar Road and terminated near the Maruti Temple.

POLICE PRECAUTIONS.

Strong police precautions were taken and the procession passed off without any untoward incident.

HINDU STABBED AT NUL BAZAR

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Although more than a month has passed since rioting began in the city, people are still panicky and the streets at several places are deserted. Some times for a couple of days not a single case of stabbing or assault occurs and while people try to take courage in their hands and go about the town or open their shops, report of a stray assault on some passers-by comes only to despair or destroy the confidence of the people.

For the past two days not a case of assault had been recorded and people were trying to open their shops when this morning report of an assault on a Hindu at Null Bazar again made Hindus panicky and shops in certain localities, which had been opened, were soon closed down.

MILITARY PATROLS.

This morning Rama Bala, a Hindu employed in a local press, was going along Null Bazar, when he was set upon by Muslims. He was stabbed by a clasp knife and rendered unconscious. The police removed him to the J. J. Hospital where he is lying in a precarious condition. The police on inquiries arrested about a half dozen Muslims.

The police and military patrol, which were running about in the affected areas with honorary magistrates have been discontinued and only an evening patrol is kept to go about with only three honorary magistrates.

Help To Sufferers In The Riot

The Arya Samaj Hindoo Sahayak Samiti has arranged to file complaints of people who have sustained loss, injuries or otherwise during the present riots. Mr. Chotubhai Desai, Advocate, has been specialy reserved for this purpose. Messrs. Balubhai T. Desai, C. N. Kanuga and A. R. Gadkari, have also consented to render free assistance to this Samiti when required. The work of the Samiti has been going on under the supervision of Barriester Jamnadas M. Mehta.

The following centres have been opened for registering complaints:

(1) Dr. M. B. Udagaonkar, Parel, Povbawdi Corner.

(2) Dr. A. P. Naik, Bawla Buildings, Kalachowki.

(3) Pandit Dwijendranatn, Vijayashankar, Pt. Pardhubhai and Chobeji at the Arya Samaj.

Persons having their grievances should see the above mentioned persons at their respective places.

SECTION 144 IN MEERUT

Official Precautions To Prevent Political Conference

(From Our Correspondent).

MEERUT, June 11.

In anticipation of the District Political Conference notified to be held on June 18, here the District Magistrate has promulgated Section 144 throughout the district for a period of five days prohibiting assembly of five or more persons. Restraint notices have also been served on 41 persons of the District prohibiting them to attend any conference, public meeting or enter the Nauchandi grounds where the conference was announced to be held between 16th and 20th June. Police have also taken possession and removed the temporary office of the Reception Committee.

SECURITY ORDER FOR WRITING "IN ALL HUMILITY"

"Free Press Journal" Directed To Deposit Rs. 6,000

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

An order was served to-day on Mr. D. N. Nadkarni, printer and publisher of the "Free Press Journal" directing him to furnish a security of 6,000 within 10 days.

The order for security is in connection with certain passages in the article headed "In all humility" which appeared in the issue of the "Free Press Journal" dated May 19.

SECTION 144 AT CANNANORE

MADRAS, June 15.

A Cannanore message says that Section 144 has been promulgated, banning the North Malabar District Conference which is proposed to be held at Cannanore to-day.—A. P.

"C" WARD PICKETS

The Hon. Sec. C Ward Conciliation Committee writes:—

"The attention of the "C" Ward Conciliation committee has been drawn to the report appearing to-day in the "Bombay Samachar" with regard to the picketing arrangements made by the said Committee at Nul Bazar, Golpitha, and its surrounding area.

"This report has created misunderstanding in the general public and in order to make the matter clear I am directed by my committee to point out that the picketing arrangements are made by the "C" Ward Committee in co-operation with the two Committees appointed in the same area, and the European Gentlemen who have so kindly put their services at the disposal of the Committee. The Committee further hopes to restore complete peace and order in this disturbed area with the untiring efforts of Mr. Jallaludin Alimahomed, Mr. Abba Seth, Mr. Ratansey Jetha, and various Hindus and European Gentlemen who are devoting their constant attention to this work.

GOOD BOWLING BY INDIANS

Minor Counties Cheaply Dismissed

SPLENDID BATTING AFTER INDIFFERENT START

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, June 15.

Indian cricketers began the two-day fixture against Minor Counties at Lincoln to-day. Minor Counties scored 122 in the first innings. Indians had scored 301 for loss of 4 wickets at the close of the day.

Scores:—

MINOR COUNTIES FIRST INNINGS

Fordham, b Nissar	1
Colvill, c Limbdi, b Jehangir Khan	0
Rhodes, b Nissar	3
Doods, st Kapadia, b Godambe	16
Walters, b Godambe	35
Sime, b Ghulam Mahomed	7
Scott Chad, c Godambe, b Ghulam Mahomed	30
Drake, b Naidu	12
Mack not out	9
Eagle c Palia b Naidu	0
Cookell c Limbdi b Naidu	1
Extra	3
Total	122

Bowling analysis:—Nissar 2 for 25; Jehangerkhan 1 for 11; Godambe 2 for 27; Ghulam Mahomed 2 for 32; Palia 0 for 17; and Naidu 3 for 7.

ALL-INDIA FIRST INNINGS

Wazirali not out	53
Naidu lbw b Eagle	1
Palia c Rhodes b Eagle	0
Jehangerkhan v Sime b Eagle	31
Marshall not out	10
Extras	7
Total (for three wickets)	102

34 Arrests In Calcutta

PROV. CONFERENCE BAN SEQUEL?

CALCUTTA, June 15.

So far, 34 persons including four women have been arrested in the city and the suburbs to-day in connection with the proposed Provincial Conference to be held to-morrow.

The arrested persons include the Education Officer of the Calcutta Corporation, Mr. K.P. Chatterji.

RE-ARRESTED.

Himang Shusen who was arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the terrorist activities was dscharged to-day, but was re-arrested under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act.—A.P.

ANDHRA LEADER RELEASED

MADRAS, June 15.

A Guntur message says that Konda Venkatappayya was released yesterday from the local jail.

Interviewed Mr. Venkatapayya said that as his wife was seriously ill he was released on condition that he would appear before a sub-magistrate on the 17th morning on which date the remand period would expire. He furnished neither bail nor personal recognisance.—A. P.

HIJLI ECHO

Prof. Bannerji Jailed

CALCUTTA, June 15.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate has sentenced Professor Nripendra Chandra Banerji to nine months simple imprisonment under Section 124—A I. P. C. for a speech in September last on the Hijli Detention Camp incident.—A. P.

(Lucknow).—Jog Dutta, a student of the tenth class of the Jubilee Intermediate College, committed suicide by poisoning on Tuesday night following failure in his examination.—A. P.

NATRAJAN'S INDICTMENT OF EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

Affiliation Granted To Wadia College At Poona

UNIVERSITY BUDGET DEBATE

The Bombay University Senate at its meeting on Wednesday adopted the revised estimates for the year 1931-32 and the Budget Estimates for 1932-33.

TOKEN CUTS WITHDRAWN.

Several token cuts were withdrawn by the movers after hot discussion, while one of Rs. 100 in the grant under the head "Publication" moved by Prof. Gadgil, was carried by a majority.

The question of medical inspection of students was hotly discussed, but a cut motion was defeated by the casting vote of the Vice-Chancellor.

AFFILIATIONS.

Affiliations were granted to the Sir Lallubhai Shah Law College of Ahmedabad and the Nusarwanji College of Poona. The latter proposal was hotly discussed.

In the course of the discussion, Mr. K. Natrajan strongly condemned the present educational system.

Prof. D. R. Gadgil moved a token cut of Rs. 100 in the grant with a view to draw the attention of the Syndicate to the unsatisfactory manner in which medical examinations of students were conducted.

LEAVE IT TO MEDICAL MEN.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh was surprised to find non-medical men speaking on the subject of medical inspection as if they were experts. Some of them referred to Medical Research. He asked if it was possible to arrange for it even with Rs. 50,000. It would be better to leave the matter alone. He complained that the professors of Arts Colleges did not seem to realise the importance of medical research and medical examination of students. Every civilised country was insisting on it. Even a body like the Bombay Corporation was spending a large sum on medical inspection of school children. He requested the mover to withdraw the token cut.

Prof. P. A. Wadia explained the circumstances under which medical inspection were held and why they could not be carried in all the colleges in the Presidency last year.

Prof. Gadgil withdrew the motion by leave and the original grant was sanctioned.

The House then adjourned till 1 p.m.

After the recess hour Prof. D R. Gadgil moved a token cut of Rs. 100 in the grant for publication. Mr. Gadgil pointed out that his object in moving the cut was to draw the attention of the syndicate to the unsatisfactory motive of its work. He showed the defects in awarding big grants without getting any reward in return for it. He complained that there were cases of grants amounting to Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 3,000 where money was paid in advance and the books were never published by the authors who got the money. Some cases were two and, three years old. He suggested various means by which the University can make sure before granting the money that it will at leas get credit for the publication.

The speaker criticized the method followed by the Board of Publication and pressed for information on various points.

Dr. Viegas seconding the cut insisted that no money should be paid unless a printed copy of a book was received in the University office.

LAXITY IN MANAGEMENT

Prof. P. A. Wadia admitted that there had been laxity in looking after the grants and the Board of Publication had not been always careful in that respect. He however assured the House that in future no money would be paid in advance.

Mr. K. T. Shah wanted to know what would happen in cases where money was already paid and the books were not forthcoming. He regarded such money lost for all time.

Prof. Gadgil did not consider the explanations of Prof. Wadia as satisfactory and pressed for the acceptance of his cut motion.

The motion was put to vote and declared carried 32 voting for and 24 against.

Several amendments which were to be moved by Mr. K. T. Shah and Dr. Veigas were ruled out by the Chairman.

The following motion moved by Mr. A. M. Kajiji was also adopted:—

"That the Senate approve the report of the Syndicate in the matter of the affiliation of the Sir Lallubhai Shah Law College, Ahmedabad, and record their opinion that the Sir Lallubhai Shah Law College, Ahmedabad, be affiliated to the University as a full grade Law College for a further period of 5 years with effect from June 1932."

NOWROJI WADIA COLLEGE

The question of affiliation of the Nowrosji Wadia College, Poona elicited a hot discussion.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi moved the resolution approving the report of the syndicate in the matter giving provisional affiliation to the college for five years from June 1932 on certain conditions being fulfilled.

Just when Mr. Dalvi began to address the House a leaflet signed by Mr. R. P. Sabnis a senator was circularised in the Houses. The leaflet opposed the affiliation and criticised the attitude of some other members.

A member raised a point of order asking if the leaflet was circulated with the knowledge of the authorities and if it was open to distribute such papers on the floor of the House.

The Chairman replied that it was done without his knowledge or that of the Registrar.

Mr. Kale in his speech observed that the Committee appointed by the Syndicate had reported favouring the affiliation and found that the conditions laid down by the Syndicate were fulfilled.

After Mr. Dalvi's speech Mr. Sabnis expressed regret for having circularised the leaflet without the permission or knowledge of the authorities.

Prof. V. B. Naik moved that the question should be referred back to the Syndicate. He pointed out that according to rules an application for affiliation should be made clearly nine months in advance. The application in the present case was made only on February 15. It was true that the rule could be released but there must be good grounds for it.

To his knowledge authorities of other colleges in Poona were not consulted about it and there was no need of a College in Poona.

The syndicate in asking the society to undergo expenses in fulfilling certain conditions had prejudiced the issue and in a way committed itself and the Senate which it ought not to have done.

LAWYER NOT AN EDUCATIONIST

Mr. K. Natarajan strongly opposed the motion. He said he was surprised to see Mr. Dalvi pleading the cause of the society like a lawyer. The question he

(Continued on Page 7).

BRITISH CABINET MEMBER DEAD

LONDON, June 15.

The Right Hon. Sir Donald MacLean, member of the Cabinet, died suddenly at Liverpool.

Sir Donald MacLean, former Leader of the Liberal Party in the House of Commons and President of the Board of Education in the present Government died suddenly this afternoon. Sir D. MacLean who was born in 1864 had been suffering from heart-trouble for some time.

He was one of the Liberals who "agreed to differ" over the question of protection and joined the Nationalist Government as a Free Trade Liberal. He retained to the end almost a fierce dislike of the trend of policy away from Free Trade, but like other Free Trade Liberals subordinated his views to the needs of the situation.—Reuter.

ROYAL HUNT CUP

Outsider Wins Easily

LONDON, June 15.

At Ascott to-day, the Royal Hunt Cup run over 7 furlongs and 166 yards, resulted as follows:—

TOTAIG ..... 1.
EYES FRONT ..... 2.
PRICKET ..... 3.

Following were the starting prices:—

33 to 1 against Totaig; 25 to 1 against Eyes Front and 9 to 1 against Pricket.

Thirty-one ran.

Won by 2 lengths. Head separated the second and third.

Lovelace, Aldriley, Flyingargosy Racedale and Archimedes did not run.

Following were the changes in riders:—

Grand Salute (Childs); Royal Athlone (James); Coldstream (Fred Rickaby); Eleenborough (Smirk); Song-of-My-Heart (Rook) and Scattercash (Hudson) —Reuter's Special.

How Totaig Won

The American-owned Victor Emmanuel's outsider Totaig, a Derby failure, won easily. Jerome Fandor, winner of the Lincolnshire Handicap, led from Palomine, Pricket, Bargany and Abbots worthy for two furlongs. Half-way the order was: Jerome Fandor, Palomine, Eyes Front, Knights Vale and Poor Lad. After the 6th furlong Abbotsworthy and Eyes Front were racing in front from Poor Lad, Pricket, Bargany and Totaig. At the distance post, Totaig forged ahead of Abbotsworthy, Eyes Front and Pricket and maintained the lead to win easily. Abbotsworthy was fourth, Poor Lad fifth and Double Arch sixth.

Time: 1 minute, 37 4/5 seconds. —Reuter's special.

POLICE OFFICER'S APPEAL ADMITTED

But Professor Can Execute His Decree

LAHORE, June 15.

The High Court has admitted the appeal of Mr. R. F. Neal, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Lahore, against the decree of Rs. 5,500 granted against him by the Senior Sub-Judge, Lahore, to Professor Sayal of the D.A.V. College for alleged beating on the College premises.

The High Court has laid down (in view of the long time that will be spent in deciding the appeal) that the Professor could execute the decree subject to the condition that the decretal amount, in the event of the appeal being accepted, will be refunded with six per cent. interest. —A. P.

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WANTED—Energetic GENTLEMEN to start own business and earn Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 monthly with little capital even in spare hours. Complete formula together with full working scheme of a genuine Tonic medicine 30 tablets of which will make an old man of 60 to gain the strength of a youngman of 25, and enable youngmen to enjoy the full vigour of youth. 6 tablets sent for trial for Re. 1 money order. Formula for Rs. 25. C. LAL & SONS, Circular Road, LAHORE. A R 7360

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A MATRICULATE S. T. C. or an UNDER-GRADUATE. Apply sharp stating previous experience and testimonials to: The PRINCIPAL, St. Aloysius' Institute Cuncolim, Salsete Goa. A R7354

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EXPERT SALESMAN, CORPORATE-ACCOUNTANT-STENOGRAPHER, with managing secretarial and independent correspondence, abilities, desires Immediate Engagement. Box No. 1578, Advt., Dept., "BBombay Chronicle." R7366

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WANTED—SOLE AGENTS for Bombay Presidency. Excellent Terms. Dr. R. SESHAN, 55, Arasamara Street, Rockfort. Trichinopoly. A R7235.

Houses & Flats To Let.

TO LET IN GAIETY BUILDING from 1st July, big STUDIO at present used as photographic studio and two rooms. Apply MANAGER, CAPITOL CINEMA, opposite Victoria Terminus. C R 7372

Matrimonial.

FOR YOUNG BUSINESS AMBITIOUS YOUTH, a rich virgin or widow, any caste, willing marry and finance him in business. Apply Box 1579, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." M R7367

Educational

FRENCH CONVERSATIONAL TUITION.—Students!—Do not hesitate to learn French, the RICHEST LANGUAGE in the world. For your own pleasure, for your own advantage. French language is a necessity to you to find a job in FOREIGN COUNTRIES. With the power of speaking French and English a man can be understood almost anywhere in the world. Special classes: morning and evening. Fees Rs. 8 per month. Prospectus—INSTITUTE OF FRENCH CIVILIZATION, Connaught Road, Poona. E R 7369

G. D. A. CLASSES—BANGALORE —Students seeking admission to the above classes must apply to the Superintendent, Government Institute of Commerce and Accountancy, before 28th June, 1932. Special arrangements are provided for coaching graduates for the G. D. A. Examinations in one year. Particulars of other courses taught in the institute may be obtained from the undersigned. T. R. AIENGAR, M.A., B. Com. (Edin.) Superintendent. Bangalore, 10th June, 1932. E 5060

MAHARASHTRA COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Aryan Education Society School, Angre's Wadi, Girgaum.—Re-opens on the 20th June, 1932. Prepares students for all Commercial Examination. Enroll your name between 7-30 and 9 a.m. FEES MODERATE. E 5062

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WANTED—A FINANCIER or a CAPITALIST PARTNER to finance and join highly profitable industrial enterprises (strongly recommended by Experts) in Northern India. Terms very liberal and lucrative. Correspondence strictly confidential. Apply to Box No. 1567, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." N 5045

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NOTICE.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PRINCIPAL REGISTER and the BRANCH REGISTERS of the Imperial Bank of India will be CLOSED for transfer of shares from Friday, the 1st July, 1932, to Friday, the 15th July, 1932, both days inclusive.

Bombay, the 18th May, 1932.

OSBORNE A. SMITH.
K. M. MACDONALD.
Managing Governors.

5025

NOTICE

THE JAMSHED MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.
(In Vol. Liquidation.)

A MEETING of the Debenture Holders of the above Company will be held at Commissariat Building at Hornby Road on FRIDAY, the 24th June, 1932, at 4 P.M. (S. T.) for considering the business mentioned in the notice circulated to the Debenture holders.

Bombay, 13th June, 1932.
TRUSTEES OF THE DEBENTURE TRUST DEED.
5072

NOTICE.

HER HIGHNESS THE MAHARANI CHIMNABAI SAHEB GAEKWAD OF BARODA HINDU GIRLS SCHOLARSHIP.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of the General Hindu Public that the Trustees of the above-named fund propose to give about 75 scholarships to deserving Hindu girls, who are studying in High Schools, Arts, Science and Medical Colleges of the Baroda State or in Bombay Presidency (excepting Sind and other Indian States).

The applicants will be required to submit certificates regarding studies, character, attendance, progress and financial condition of parents, etc.

Forms of application can be obtained from the Secretary, Mrs. Sarda Mehta, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad.

The application forms must be returned duly filled in by the 25th July, 1932, to the above address.

SHARADA MEHTA,
H. H. THE MAHARANI CHIMNABAI SAHEB,
Education Trust Fund.

Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad.
Dated 12th June, 1932.

N.B.—Girls studying in Vernacular or Anglo-Vernacular standards should not apply as no scholarships are awarded to them.

SECRETARY.
5069

AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.
120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF "VALUABLE" "MERCEDES BENZ" MOTOR CAR.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on SATURDAY, the 18th instant at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the concerned:—

1 "Mercedes Benz Landaulette Saloon 7-Seater motor car 45-H.P. 4 cylinder with self-starter and new tyres, in perfection running condition.

NOTICE

Sale of property situate at Sydenham Road, advertised to take place to-day, has been POSTPONED Sine die.

BENNETT & CO.

Under kind instructions from the C. R. E. Deccan District Bolarum, the undersigned will offer for sale at Bhimgar storeyard and Municipal well, Ahmednagar, on Monday 20 June, 1932 at 10 A. M. sharp, the following:—

Belt Driven horizontal double acting Duplex Rum Pump and Horizontal Cornish pump.

Terms strictly cash. Apply to: NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO., Govt. Auctioneers, 94, Main Street, Poona. 4999

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IN OTTAWA VEIN

Tariff Manipulation Of Indian Trade

LONDON, June 14.

India's strong position in relation to world trade was stressed by Mr. H. A. F. Lindsay, Indian Trade Commissioner in London, in an address to the East India Association, enumerating the points on which India had an advantage over her rivals. The outstanding feature since the war was the abnormally low level of primary products exported by India relatively to the prices of her; manufactured imports.

Whereas a decade ago there was a margin of nearly a hundred points to India's disadvantage the difference last year had narrowed down only to ten points. Henceforth the control of economic laws must be conscious and deliberate and India might be expected to contribute much to it from her own resources and experience. —Reuter.

REPAYING INDIA LOAN

LONDON, June 15.

The Secretary for India will repay on June 15, the earliest possible redemption date, the outstanding balance of £3,604,600 of the India six per cent Bonds 1932|33, issued in February, 1930. The total amount of the issue was £6,000,000 which has been reduced to the above by independent operations.

The outstanding balance of £11,213,428 of the India 5 1|2 per cent. Loan 1932 the original amount of which was £22,500,000 was repaid last January.

The recent issue amount of the India sterling stock was for £10,000,000 nominal. Thus after allowing for this operation the effect of repayment of these two loans is to reduce by a very large amount the outstanding total Indian debts in Britain.—B.O.W.

CUSTOMS REVENUE

The Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics state that the total gross Indian Sea and Land Revenue excluding Salt revenue for the month of May amounted to Rs. 4,22,15,000 against Rs. 3,47,60,000 for the same month last year and Rs. 4,47,98,000 for May 1930.

Total revenue for the first two months are the fiscal year now amounts Rs. 8,58,58,000 against Rs. 7,33,91,000 for the corresponding months of the past year and Rs. 8,87,24,000 for the months of April and May in 1930.

Revenue on imports of raw cotton amounted to Rs. 9,74,000 during the month of May. Land Customs amounted to Rs. 4,64,000 while Excise duty on motor spirit was Rs. 34,12,000 against Rs. 22,64,000 during May last year.

SOUTH INDIAN BHAGAVATHAR IN SIMLA

SIMLA, June 13.

Srinivasa Bhagavathar of Chingleput who is now on a tour in Northern India has been here for some time. He has already two "Harikatha" performances in the premises of the Madras Club attended by members of the Madrasi community.

The Madras Club, Simla and Delhi, under whose auspices the "Harikathas" are being performed, presented the Bhagavathar with a gold metal and purse as a mark of appreciation. He leaves Simla to-morrow.—A. P.

ONLY FEW FALLS FOR KONKAN

Weather Forecast

POONA, June 15.

The Bay monsoon has been strong in Burma and active in Assam. Nearly general rain has also fallen in Malabar and a few falls have occurred in south-east Madras, Konkan and Bengal. A few dust-storms have occurred in North-west India. The temperature remains markedly above normal in the East and North Punjab, United Provinces, East Central India, East Central Provinces and Bihar and Orissa and is rising in Bengal.

Chief amounts of rainfall:—Tavoy six; Giwa four; Rangoon, Myitkyina three; Amherst two; Bassein one and a half; Minbu, Mandalay one; Toungoo, Maymyo, Yamethin three-quarters; Cherrapunji three; Sibsagar one and a half; Gauhati, Jalpaiguri one; Dhubri, Darjeeling three-quarters; Shillong half; Dibrugarh, Tezpur quarter; Mangalore one; Calicut three-quarters; Karwar, Mercara half; Cochin and Coimbatore quarter.

Forecast.—Rainfall will continue in Burma, Assam and Malabar and few falls occur in Konkan and Bengal.—A. P.

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The Future For British Films

"The American Film Prejudices Every Other"

(BY JOHN GRIERSON).

With the Imperial Conference at hand, the discussion of British cinema grows faster and furiouser than ever. Here is a medium that carries the world's frontiers and addresses a daily audience of millions. Its influence on the outlook of that audience is the stronger in that almost its every appeal is in the name of romance. It scatters ennoblements and villainies with every reel; it drives down past sober discussion to the sentiments; it creates or crystallizes the desires of a large number of the world's citizens. This rather vast power for good and evil is wielded almost casually by a handful of Americans, whose deepest description of their function is that they are "caterers of entertainment."

From a commercial point of view we have some reason to be concerned. In Japan English imports decrease in almost accurately inverse ratio to the increase of imports from the United States; and the opinion of many resident Englishmen is that this is due to the influence of American films. Seeing no others from the Western world, their market models its modern taste on the heroes and heroines who strut before them. And nothing in a star twinkles so much as her shoe buckles. The American influence prejudices every other.

MORE BRITISH FILMS.

The Imperial Conferences of 1926 and 1930 called easily for "more British films." The amateurs of the breakfast-table have been calling ever since. They either complain wildly of the cheapness and vulgarity of all things American, or they say again, and yet again, that English cinema has only to go to English literature and English scenery to conquer the world. Actually the path of cinematic conquest is a little more difficult. The Americans are, says J. Grierson in the "Spectator," entrenched with a production system and a far-flung distribution system which represent the concentrated building of more than a decade. They have already in that time caught the eye and ear of the world: they have even set the movie standards of the world. Ordinary sense might warn us that there is a colossal job of work to be done in creation and commerce, if we are to make up the leeway.

I think we rather foolishly underestimate this task when we decry the quality of American films. They represent a command of invention, a mastery of technique and a courage of dramatic effect which our own films only rarely approach. The United States itself, by its very medley of strange races and swift happenings, is amlost bound to prosper the more inventive aspect of story-telling. And there has been wealth enough behinr the picture business to add almost every possible talent to the team--work of the studios. The larger imaginative qualities have been lacking, but their achievement is none the less solid and impressive. Our ostrich game of imagining that we only need "a break" for English films, and the substitution of English films for American by force of law, does not quite take account of this. Cinema, to be of real influence, must command its audience, and command it on a world-wide scale. It is doubtful if English cinema at its present stage of development can meet that condition.

The real test of our cinema will lie in this question of how good it is. In spite of the American distribution machine both German and Russian cinema have been able to make a name in the world and no more than half-a-dozen great films were involved in either case. Their influence has been sufficient to demonstrate that there is a ready-made audience for any creative work which is vital enough.

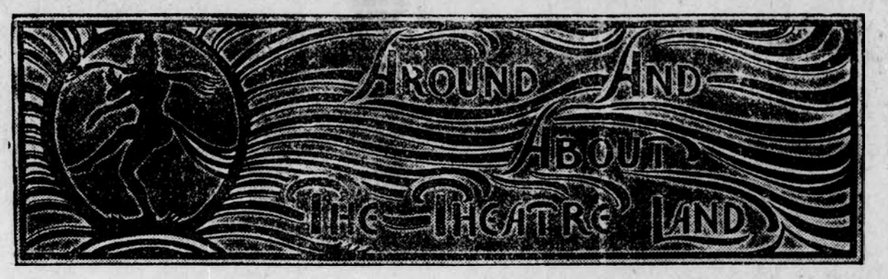
LIMITED HONOURS.

That we have not yet begun to share even these limited cinematic honours is, I think, largely due to the weird parochialism of our production system. Here is Russia packing the vigour of its large-scale social experiment into everything it does. Whether one agrees or not with the terms of that experiment, its size and its sense of purpose illumine the greater Russian films as no mere story of triangles could conceivably do. And, for all its weaknesses and trivialities, American cinema reflects a very similar vitality. In its scale and variety it represents not so much the product of a country as a continent. It has absorbed the mountains and the prairies and the deserts; and, in films like "The Covered Waggon" and "Cimarron" it has dramatized great slices of space and time. More important still, it has taken its own present and made most positive drama of that. Its railways, its cities, its police, its banditry, its newspapers, its aircraft and its ships, and a great deal of its ordinary life, have been turned into story material with a directness of observation which we hardly ever attempt. We face it with a cinema which is so circumscribed in its material that it cannot even be called a cinema of England. It is London cinema, and West End London at that.

NOT SATISFACTORY.

It is not satisfactory to face the world with British films, which are, in fact, the provincial charades of one single square mile within the Empire. They neither project England nor project that very much larger world in the Dominions and Colonies. There is an unknown England beyond the West End, one of industry and commerce and the drama of English life within it, which is barely touched. Sir Stephen Tallents, in a recent book, "The Projection of England," mentions the England of Parliament and the King, Oxford and Edinburgh, "The Times" and "Punch" and the English countryside. I am certain that cinema will follow more happily (and more splendidly) in the England which trades across the seven seas, builds bridges at the ends of the earth, and by the deep investigation of one small laboratory at Aberystwyth or Aberdeen cures the ills of half a continent. Cinema is above all a medium for the energies: for things doing and things done, and nothing enlivens it so much as a suggestion of real achievement.

Both "Q Ships" and "Tell England" were war films. Our problem really is to find in our peace-time activities the same sort of size and importance which war gave to films like "Tell England" and "Q Ships." It means a slow building over the years of a larger sympathy with English life and Empire life than has yet been demonstrated. If we realize that the secrets of cinema are scope, and more scope, action, and more action, and the romance of ordinary things, the distribution problem will solve itself.



National reconstruction in life and thought, art and culture, cannot and should not remain casual. It cannot and should not depend on chance or charity. It must preserve the standards of its distinction and advance with the advancing times. The immense, almost infinite, possibilities of the Theatre as a dynamic power for national regeneration, are yet practically and systematically unexplored. The Theatre cannot any longer remain isolated from life and thought, art and culture, national and international. The screen and the stage, music and dancing, literature, painting, settings, scenic construction and costume-design and the various activities and thoughts of the Theatreland which mould and influence national education and endeavour—all demand now constant and systematic attention. These columns are meant to ensure that attention.

The Passing Week

By Our Art And Dramatic Critic

ARMCHAIR AUTOCRATS FOOLISHLY UNDERESTIMATE INTERNATIONAL FILM COMPETITION

For over six years the cry has been consistently, or rather, persistently raised about the 'cheapness' and "vulgarity" of all things American. This was a deliberate item in the campaign which started with the slogan "more British films" consecrated by the Imperial Conference of 1926. The slogan and the complacency, so peculiarly British, which led them to believe that they had only to approach English literature and English scenery to conquer the film world have closed all British eyes to the grave realties of the situation.

* * * *

India seems during the small years of its screen art and industry to have acquired with incredible eagerness this peculiarly British vice. The slogan and the complacency of those who think, speak and discuss the future of screen industry in India, in appearance, differ. In essence, they are, almost invariably, identical.

* * * *

We are, for example, time and again told about our ancient literature, 'magnificent" monument "spiritual" heritage and the manifold beauty of the land always with the implication that we have only to think of these wonderful possessions to conquer the film-world and, of course, to push the slogan "more Indian films."

* * * *

Actually the path of cinematic conquest is, as the writer in the instructive article published alongside this points out, "a little more difficult."

* * * *

The screen industry is at present ruled particularly by nations like America, Germany and Russia commanding "invention, a mastry of technique, and a courage of dramatic effect which our own films rarely approach." They have not only "a production and a far-flung distribution system which represent the concentrated building of more than a decade," they have "set the movie standards of the world," they have almost infinite possibilities for the "inventive aspects of story-telling" and they have "every possible talent" artistic and technical to assist the effective team work in the studios.

* * * *

Despite these obviously infinite material resources of America, both Germany and Russia have proved that there is and there will be a responsive audience always for work that bears artistic d'stinction, creative power and vitality.

* * * *

The test for our cinema like the best for the British films would be, "how good it is." If we can acquire, as Germany and Russia have acquired, with our limited resources artistic distinction, creative power and vitality in our films our future may be assured. Otherwise, no amount complacent slogans would help either the present or future of our screen industry.

World's Greatest 'Star'

Greta Garbo is entering her seventh year as a screen star.

Seven is an unlucky number in filmdom. Seven years have long been accepted as the average length of a star's tenure of public favour. Most stars are through before the period is completed. A few last beyond it. In the cases of those who do, it has been generally true that the seventh years finds them over the top of the hill, and on the down grade.

The reverse is proving true of Garbo, the "Enigmatic."

A few weeks ago she created a furore in show circles by bearing, with Mata Hari, the all-time box-office record of the Capitol Theatre, New York. Breaking theatre records, of course, is nothing new for a star of any consequence. The interesting thing in this particular case was the manner in which the feat was accomplished.

PREVIOUS RECORDS.

In 1928, a boom year, a year in which gold and silver flowed in a seemingly unending year, Garbo set a top mark at the Capitol with Anna Christie.

In 1932, a year which dawned black, with few redeeming economic features, a year in which people are thinking twice before spending, Garbo passed her Anna Christie record by some seven thousand dollars. This, indeed, is an achievement of which any star might well be proud. Coming at this time it indicates that Garbo's popularity is no evanescent thing but a solid, substantial entity, founded on bed-rock.

All of which renders germane a few pertinent questions as to the whys and wherefores.

Why is Garbo lasting?

What is the basis of her hold on public affections?

What does she, herself, think about it all?

Garbo, of course, floated originally to stardom on the crest of a wave of revulsion against the flapper. For years the darlings of the public had been "cuties," not over five feet one inch in height, with feverish, staccato movements. Without consciously realising the fact, the movies became surfeited with "whoopee" and wildly waving legs.

Then film-goers went to the theatre one night and saw in a picture called "The Torrent" a girl who violated all their previously conceived ideas as to what a star should be.

She is no "cutie."

She is five feet six inches tall, with wide shoulders.

Her face is no rounded and dimpled perfection.

It is long and narrow, striking rather than beautiful. Her body is slim and virginal, rather than voluptuous and her tempo in life langourous and slow, is far removed from the hysteria of the immediate period in which she rose to fame.

It is undoubtedly true that Greta Garbo "shocked" the world into its original acceptance of her.

THE "GARBO" FASHION.

She was so different from the general run of film celebrities, that she stopped people in their tracks. People wondered what was behind those curious eyes of hers. Her walk riveted attention. She wore her hair in a long, shaggy bob, a direct refutation of the coiffures of the day. She affected strange high neck dresses.

She went through film audiences like an attack of fever.

"Garbo bobs" appeared on the heads of every waitress and schoolgirl.

Sewing machines in the ateliers of a thousand dressmakers ran hot turning out Garbo gowns.

It was an amazing manifestation. It outran anything that the entertainment world had ever known. It surpassed the popularity of Jenny Lind. It made the up-rush of the Pickford curls and the Valentino side-turns fade far into the background.

Wise ones in the motion picture industry, however, refused to be stampeded.

"It's just another fad," they said. "It can't last."

Momentarily they expected the Garbo bubble to burst, as so many have in the topsy-turvy world of filmdom.

But Garbo stayed in the battle soaring higher and higher with each passing month.

"AND WHEN THE 'TALKIES' CAME."

"Is Garbo Through"? headlined one "fan" magazine when talkies came in. Gleetfully, it announced that now the high-riding Swedish girl must take a tumble, that she could never overcome the barrier of language.

Calmly, Garbo gathered up a script of "Anna Christie" and went away for several months.

When she came back she walked on a set, with the English language mastered. (Of course you know she is Swedish). Again she had fooled them all. Talkies have been even better to her than silent films. "Inspiration" "Romance," "Susan Lenox" (her fall and rise), "Mata Hari", all were successes. And the last-named, of course, underscored her achievements as belonging decidedly to the "extraordinary" class.

"Why", it may well be asked again, "is the tallest, and the far from most beautiful of all the screen stars, by all odds the most successful?"

First of all, the woman most certainly has what was called in Duse and Bernhardt "the Divine Spark."

AN "ARTISTIC FLAME."

Her own attitude towards the compelling thing in her that makes for acting performances of enduring beauty is interestingly explained by a man who has been very close to her in a business and advisory capacity for a number of years.

"Garbo", said this man, "does not like either acting or stardom. Both are contrary to a dominantly shy and gloomy strain in her make-up. On the other hand, however, she is tremendously interested in her acting. I honestly believe that she could give up the screen to-morrow and never go back to it, without feeling the slightest qualm. But when she has a part to do, however, she seems to glow with some inner fire. Like all really great stars, she is impatient of any performance except a perfect one. She cannot be content with mediocrity. Undoubtedly the greatest single factor of her success is the supernormal thoroughness with which she prepares her roles. Garbo makes a director's life extremely easy. He has only to worry about the tempo of the play and the proper merging of its various elements. Garbo never forgets her lines. Garbo never goes on a set without having learned every word of her speeches for the day, letter perfect.

"Back of that perfection, of course, are hours of hard work at home. Alone, and in the privacy of her own room, Garbo completes the building up of the specific screen character which she is called upon to portray. This is quite different from the attitude of the average star, who is content to allow rehearsals on the stage to carry this burden. Some one has sail that genius is one tenth inspiration and ne tenth perspiration. Garbo's performances are sharp and clear cut because she has given them the time and effort to make them so. Granted the 'artistic flame' in Garbo, as above explained, what other reason can be offered for her continuing vogue?

CONSERVING THE ENERGY

Everyone who knows films of the stage can recall dodens of cases where that flame existed, only to be snuffed out prematurely. One thinks of the late Wallace Reid, the late Olive Thomas, the late Jeanne Eagles. In them, most certainly, the fires of creative greatness burned in glorious fashion, until Fate caught them in her mailed fist, and carried all three through a period of diminished artistry, to early graves.

There has been nothing of this sort in the case of Garbo.

First of all, she is blessed with a fine Swedish constitution, kept fine by long walks, swimming, daily Swedish massage, and sun-baths. To those Hollywoodians who know where to look, the sight of Garbo far out in the hills, striking out with long, distance-eating strides, is quite familiar.

In her, also, one finds a fine example of conservation of energy. Garbo is decidedly Teutonic in her systematic division of a day's time.

'Tis said about the Metro Goldwyn Mayer studios that the gateman set their watches by her. Her plain black car, some five years old, rolls through the gates at 8-30 a.m. each day, and out 5-15 p.m. In the hours between she has done from twenty to forty per cent more work than less methodical stars. For, when she enters the stage it is with her lines learned perfectly. Nothing is permitted to interfere with the steady flow of the day's work.

When she leaves for home for a heavy Swedish meal, for Garbo is never worried by fears of diets, and eats with both gusto and appetite, her hours until the next day are divided between sleep and study of her parts.

When she has no picture in production Garbo becomes a study in relaxation.

She reads Swedish papers in bed by the hour. Weather permitting she spends more hours napping in the sun. At other times she seems to find ample occupaion just sitting quietly with her own thoughts. All of these things conserve her energy for the work on the screen.

HER ATTITUDE TO PUBLICITY

Greatest of all, however, as a saver of energy, is her now famous "seclusion" stand.

Rare indeed, is the newspaper man who can say that he has interviewed Garbo. They crowded into her hotel elevator during a recent New York visit. They hung on to the running boards of her taxi in surging Broadway crowds. And never a word could they get from "Gussie Berger," attired in a rough tweed suit, with a slouch hat pulled down over one eye.

There have been catty remarks to the effect that this dislike of public attention by Garbo is not sincere, that it is a "gag," fabricated out of whole cloth as a new and novel bid for publicity.

As a method of gaining publicity it has worked but as a factor in Garbo's life it is not a

(Continued on page 10.)

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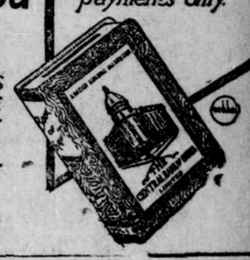

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(BY TEXTILE ENGINEER.)

II*

In the previous article reference was made to two instructive booklets issued by the Technological Laboratory of the Indian Central Cotton Committee. Experiments in spinning of yarn from "mixings" of cotton are analysed in these bulletins and I referred to the conclusions drawn by Dr. Nazir Ahmed. I give below his detailed observations based on a statistical analysis of yarn breakages.

With the help of the three tables on page 13, 15 and 16 in the birchure, on yarn breakages, compiled from results obtained, Dr. Nazir Ahmed states. "If we consider the total number of yarn breakages for each cotton irrespective of the mode of spinning, we see that this decrease in the number of yarn breakages is most marked in the case of samples Nos. 950 and 903. Now the fibres of this two samples are shorter and coarser than those of the others: we therefore conclude that increase in twist is most effective in reducing yarn breakages in the ring frame in case of cottons possessing low fibre-length and high-fibre weight per inch, viz., short and coarse cottons." It is further stated: "To sum up, of the three high draft system, C gave comparatively fewer breakages with both twist multipliers, A few with the lower but too many with the higher, while B gave most breakages with both; of the three modes of spinning on the ordinary system, the tape drive arrangement gave fewer breakages with the lower twist but more with the higher as compared with the band drive arrangement, while spinning from double roving on the ordinary system (band drive) suffered from the highest number of breakages. Further more it will be seen that reduction in the number of yarn breakages with increase in twist is noticeable, most of all in the ordinary system than with any of the high draft system.

It may be recalled that earlier in the discussion the effect of twist in reducing the yarn breakages was found to be more pronounced in the case of the two samples possessing relatively short and coarse fibres, (sample No. 950 and 903). We also saw in the introduction that on account of the physical and chemical properties of their fibres the long staple cottons are preeminantly suited for high draft spinning. Taking these three results together we draw the conclusion that, within the range of cottons and machinery used in these experiments, twist as an aid for reducing yarn breakages in the ring frame is most effective when short staple cottons are spun on the ordinary system, and least so when comparatively long staple cottons are spun on any of the three high draft system."

ADVANTAGE OF GOOD QUALITY MIXING.

On page 15 it has been pointed out that as the quality of mixtures improve from Wun to Cambodia Co. I, there is a large decrease in the number of yarn breakages It is further concluded "This shows one of the advantages of using a good quality mixing as with fewer breakages the number of ring piecers required to look after the frames would be correspondingly less." Another comparison yarn breakages is made only in those counts which lie nearest to the highest standard warp counts for which these cotton mixings are found suitable.

In this connection it is stated: "It not only brings out the superiority of the high draft systems over the ordinary system, but it further shows that the system C, though not so efficient as system A in keeping down the

(Continued On Page 9.)

*The first article appeared on the 9th instant.

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"Good Morning, Sir. We are very glad indeed to let you know something about our particular lines for men.

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A particular speciality is our semi-stiff collar for business wear. Our shirts, plain or fancy, and sleeping suits are especially popular.

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EDSU FABRICS

Opp: Richardson & Cruddas, Byculla, BOMBAY.

THE WOMAN'S SHOP.

"Good Morning, Madam. We saw your husband this morning and he told us to be sure to persuade you to buy some EDSU fabrics for your home. He said he would leave it to you, as that is your strong point.

Apart from our famous fabrics for clothing, we can help you a lot in the house—drape the windows, cover the furniture, provide for the dining-room, living-room, bed-room, bath-room and so on.

In fact, you can find a use for EDSU fabrics all over the house. You needn't worry about price, the Mills supply us direct, and so the prices can't be lower."

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67, Esplanade Road, Fort.

CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Hindu—Jeth Shood 13, 1983.
Parsi—Deh 13, 1301.
Muslim—Safar 11, 1351.
Sunrise—6hr. 1m.
Sunset—7hr. 17m.
HHightide—10.26. 21-56.
Low'tide—3-29, 16-18.
Phases of the Moon:—Full Moon 18th June 6h. 8m. p.m. Last quarter 26th June 2h. 6m. a.m. New Moon 4th July 3h 50m.. a.m., 1st quarter 11th July 8h, 37m., a.m.

Results of First LL.B. Examination University Hall, 2 p m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Harwood League 1st Div. K. O. S. B.'s vs. Bombay Gym. Cooperage, 5-45 p.m. Second Div.: Armed Police vs. E. Telegraphs Naigaum, 5-45 p.m.

FRIDAY, June 17.

Bombay Swadeshi League. Public Meeting at Cowasji Jehangir Hall at 6 p.m. Sir Lalubhai Samaldas to preside.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

Excelsior: "My Sin," Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Empire: "Hindle Wakes," Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Empress: "Goldie," Daily at 6 and 8 p.m.
Capitol: "Laughing Sinners" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Rialto "Champ" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Pathe: "Cock of the Air," Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day, Thursday at 3-30 p.m.
Wellington: "Over the Hill," Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
West-End: Daily at 5 and 7 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The Outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Maloja" with the mails from London of the 9th instant arrived at Port Said at 4 a.m. on the 15th instant and left there at 9 a.m. the same day.

SIR LALUBHAI ON CO-OPERATION.—Under the auspices of the First Co-operative Institute Bombay, Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, President, All-India Co-operative Association, will broadcast a lecture on "The Place of Co-operation in Indian National Life" today (Thursday), at 6.30 p.m. from the Studio of the Indian State Broadcasting Service, Irwin House, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

SHORTHAND WRITINGS' ASSOCIATION.—The inaugural meeting to form the above association is proposed to be held in the premises of the Laxmi Tutorial and Commercial Institute, (No. 9, Ghamat Terrace, 2nd Gloor, Opp. B. B. and C. I. Railway Station, Dadar), on Sunday, the 19th June 1932, at 4-00 p.m. (S. T.) All those interested are cordially invited to attend.

MOTION PICTURE SOCIETY OF INDIA.—

A general body meeting of the members of the Motion Picture Society of India will be held on to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) in the Muslim Student Union rooms in the Blavataky Lodge, Theosophical Society Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, Bombay to elect office-bearers and to transact other important business.

All members are cordially invited to be present on the occasion.

COTTON BROKER ARRESTED

For Alleged Boycott Propaganda

A prominent cotton broker was arrested by the Bombay C.I.D. on Wednesday evening under the Emergency Powers Ordinance.

The arrested man is believed to have taken a leading part in the declaration of 'hartals' in the cotton market and also carried on the boycott propaganda among cotton merchants of Bombay.

KNOCKED DOWN BY TRAMCAR

Victim Dies In Hospital

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The coroner of Bombay concluded, to-day, the inquest on the body of Damodar Katu, who was knocked down by a tram-car near Lalbaug on the evening of June 6.

It appeared from the evidence that on that day only one track was being used by both the up and down tram-cars as the other track was out of order.

About 7.45 p.m. a tram-car coming from the Byculla side was going along the right side track as the left side track was out of order. Damodar Kalu who was going along the footpath stepped on the tram-track intending to cross the road, not seeing that a tram-car was coming along.

In spite of the precautions of the tram-drived, Kalu was knocked down and was pushed along the tram-line by the tram till the car stopped. Kalu was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital where he succumbed to his injuries immediately after he was admitted.

The jury by a majority of 7 to 2 returned a verdict of death due to 'shock following injuries sustained from a running tram-car".

The opinion of the two jurors who differed was that the death was due to the negligence of the driver.

"Romeo-Juliet" In Khetwadi

ACCUSED SET FREE

Magistrate Finds The Actor Not Guilty On Both Charges

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Judgment was delivered to-day by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaon in what is known as the Girgaum "Romeo and Juliet" case, in which Krishna Tulsiram, an actor on the Marathi stage was charged with kidnapping and abducting a minor Maratha girl. The Magistrate found the accused not guilty of both the charges and discharged him.

The prosecution case was that the accused who was an actor in the Lalitakaladharsha Natak Mandali stayed with the other actors of the Company on the top floor of the Camina Building on the Khetwadi Main Road. On the first floor of the same building the girl (whose name is withheld by orders of the Magistrate) was alleged to have been kidnapped lived with her father and step-mother.

LOVE EPISTLES.

One day the accused was alleged to have thrown a letter from the top floor to her in which he expressed his love for her. He also continued writing to her now and then.

In the last letter, which was received by the girl five days before their elopement the accused asked the girl to marry him and go over with him to Poona. The girl replied first in the nagative but later agreed and both of them eloped to Surat from the Dadar Station. From there went to Nazirabad, Soegaon and Hati.

The father of the girl informed the Police who traced the whereabouts of the accused and the girl and arrested them at Hati. The accused is a married man.

GIRL TO BLAME FOR MAKING ADVANCES.

The Mr. M. N. Talpade, Advocate, who defended the accused put forward plea that the advance was never made by the accused. The girl herself wrote letters to the accused. Several letters were written by the girl to the accused were produced in the Court.

In one of the letters the girl suggests to the accused as to where he should meet her alone. In another she asks the accused "What impediment is there to do what we choose to for our love". In the same letter she says, "I say let us get away but write to me when we should get away. I am now quite disgusted. I am waiting every minute to step out of the house." In another letter she says "You cherish love for me so do I love you but what can I do that I cannot meet you. Yet I intend that I should go away in your company some where.

The evidence of the father of the girl, the girl and a member of the Lalitakala Nataka Mandali were recorded for the prosecution. The Head Mistress of a Municipal Marathi school where the girl was reading in the third standard also gave evidence for the prosecution as regards the age of the girl.

DR. NUNAN'S EVIDENCE.

Dr. Nunan, the Police Surgeon, to whom the girl had been sent for ascertaining her age said that looking to the physical development of the girl she must be between the ages of sixteen and seventeen. He said that in his experience as a doctor he had never seen a girl under sixteen with such physical development.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

The accused in his statement before the Court said, "I have not committed any offence. I had got out for a walk at 9 p.m. and when I reached the corner of the Khetwadi Lane and the girl asked me to take her away. I refused. She threatened to commit suicide. Under this threat I allowed her to go with me. The letters that were put in as exhibits were written by the girl and I also wrote some letters to her."

The Magistrate in discharging the accused said that the case for the prosecution that the accused had kidnapped and abducted the girl was not proved. First there was no evidence to prove that the girl was below sixteen and on the contrary the evidence of Dr. Nunan emphasizes that she could not be below sixteen. Hence the charge of kidnapping a minor girl does not stand. As for the charge of abducting the girl herself says that she loved him and was prepared to stay with him not withstanding that he was a married man. The accused was found "not guilty" under that charge also.

Mr. Elias, Bar.-at-Law, conducted the prosecution and Mr. M. Talpade, Advocate, appeared for the defence.

Mr. S. K. Ambedker watched the case on behalf of the father of the girl.

BOMBAY MANGOES FOR KING-EMPEROR

His Majesty's Thanks

We are requested to publish the following:—

"His Majesty the King Emperor has been graciously pleased, at the request of the High Commissioner for India, to accept the mangoes presented by the President of the Bombay Fruit Growers' Association through the Bombay Department of Agriculture, and has directed the High Commissioner to convey his thanks to the President of the Bombay Fruit Growers' Association for the kind gift. The High Commissioner will be glad if you will kindly convey His Majesty's thanks accordingly to the President of the Bombay Fruit Growers' Association."

NO END OF MULJI JETHA MARKET CONTEST

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The report appearing in one of the evening papers that the "triangular contest at the Mulji Jetha Market has come to an abrupt end" is absolutely misleading and incorrect.

The Mulji Jetha Market remained closed yesterday and to-day due to "Ekadashi" and hence the main gates of the market were closed. The closing of the market due to holidays cannot be construed as an end of the contest.

CHILD MURDER

BOMBAY, Thursday.

An appeal preferred by Aku Dattu Patil, who was convicted for murder under section 302 I.P.C. and sentenced to transportation for life by Mr. K. A. Sapre, Sessions Judge of Satara, was dismissed by Mr. Justice Barlee and Mr. Justice Wadia at the High Court to-day. Their lordships, however, ordered that the papers should be sent to the Government with a recommendation for a reduction of the sentence.

The case for the prosecution was that Dattu Nana Patil, who had been living for the last seven or eight years at Gotkhandi, a village in Islampur taluka, Surat district, married Aku Dattu Patil four or five years ago. Though Aku came of age four years ago, she did not stay with him, but lived with her mother. She was alleged to have been in criminal intimacy with one Donlu Dhangar. On January 28 last Dattu was going to his field when he learnt from a witness that Aku had became a mother and she had killed the child. She was arrested on January 30.

The defence was that Dattu was a slovenly man. He was living in the same village as his wife. If his wife did not live with him he would have complained the to the magistrate, and taken charge of the accused. The appellant after delivery had lost all consciousness and did not know whether the child was born alive or dead. There was always trouble and misunderstanding between the wife and her mother, as she demanded her own ornaments of her mother, who had sold them. That was the reason why, she gave evidence against her daughter.

RIOT CASES AT MAZGAON

Moghul And Fakir Jailed

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

"India is indeed advancing", remarked defence counsel, when Mr. Oscar Brown, the special Magistrate, Mazagaon, holding a nice-looking pocket-knife made in India asked, "These things are made in India?"

The knife belonged to a Moghul who was arrested on Tuesday, at Bhendi Bazar while he was trying to stab another Muslim who was a hawker of mangoes. When the police officer approached him the assailant turned on the officer and pointing the knife at him said that he could not arrest him.

The defence plea was that the Chief Presidency Magistrate's order could not apply to this case as it was a case of a Muslim attacking a Muslim and was not creating any riot.

The magistrate found the accused guilty and sentenced him one month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 in default seven days' more.

WATCHMAN ON TRIAL.

Sardar Shravansingh Mehatab Singh, who was arrested on the night of June 5, for disobedience of the Curfew order was placed before Mr. Oscar Brown charged with the disobedience of the Chief Presidency Magistrate's order.

The defence case that he is a watchman of a building at D'Souza Street on the Musjid Bunder Road. Fortunately or unfortunately the names of the roads and streets that have been mentioned in the curfew order and which have been taken from the "Times of India" Directory have ommitted to mention the name of D'Souza Road although roads of the similar importance like the Khandbazar Road, Kazi Syed Street and Darayasthan Street have been mentioned.

The defence counsel said that his plea is not based on the mistake that it has not been mentioned in the order but he had enough authorities to quote by which he would prove that the accused was not guilty. As the prosecution wanted to call some more witnesses the case was postponed for hearing till Thursday.

A FAKIR JAILED.

A Fakir who was arrested on Tuesday while carrying a heavy iron rod was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 100 fine in default seven days' more.

Three Hindus who were arrested last night while sleeping with sticks by their side were discharged as it was not an offence in the opinion of the Magistrate.

REPENTANCE

Riots—the evil manifestations of brute—force and animal passions, seem to have come to an end. The fire of mad frenzy has been brought under control and, sanity is gradually gaining the ground.

Blinded with anger we committed such crimes as, in our saner moments we should shudder even to hear of. The fire of anger within us was fanned to its very evilest blaze by the selfish, delirious and reckless communal leaders; a crowd of maniacs blinded with the evil temptation of selfish motives and sins. We, the blind followers, got excited, and anger clouded God-given gift of reasoning. The curtain of hatred blindfolded our common-sense and our power of calculation.

When the children in the home quarrel over some trifling matter (or nothing at all), we laugh at their childishness and scold them; but, when it comes to ourselves, we behave worse than children, and thus, become a laughing stock in the eyes of our elders, the whole world.

As soon as the fire of communal fury, has been extinguished out of sheer exhaustion, we stand aghast at our own deeds. Our senses refuse to believe that We, could have committed such diabolical crimes. We repent and curse those who played on our passions and excited our fanaticism.

Each community wants to safeguard its imaginary rights. We faught like beasts to preserve our imaginary rights. "But who, the fortunate one, made the gain?" . . . Is the question vibrating in our guilty concience, and we hang down our heads in utter shame.

"What is our gain." . . . Is the question asked with pain and agony by the people; people who became innocently and unconciously, the tools of the communalist leaders. They expect the reply from the instigators of the riots. But they, the mischief-makers, laugh at them with hideous and sinister glee. The reply portrayed on their dark faces is: "You were fools, fools to have believed us".

Both the communities engaged in the fray have suffered, suffered immensly. The agitators enjoyed the tragedy like Nero, and fiddled when Bombay was being burnt. The hired Goondas, and the rented Mawalis, are the only people who have gained, and have reaped a rich harvest.

Now, is this, for what we were led to quarrel? . . . Let us ask ourselves.

ABDUL REHMAN MITHA.

DEATH JUMP

RECKLESS FILM ACTRESS

Quarrel With Paramour

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

"Her having a friendship with a Mahomedan with whom she was in league, during his two months' absence from Bombay, and her anxiety to quit him with the children" was alleged to be the reason for the quarrel between Kashibai, a film actress, and her paramour Srichand, a pain balm manufacturer which ended with her suicide on June 6.

It was stated at the Coroner's court that for a long time Kashibai the film actress, was living with Srichand as his mistress. She had three children. Two months ago, Srichand left Bombay for his work and returned on June 4. When he came to his room, he saw that Kashibai was not there and that a new Mahomedan servant was in the room. The servant told him that Kashibai had gone to a cinema leaving the three children in his charge.

THE QUARREL

Till June 6 Kashibai did not return home. Srichand lodged a complaint with the police that Kashibai was missing. He also removed the youngest child, only three months old, to an hospital.

Kashibai, returned home on June 6, about 10 p.m. and told Srichand that she wanted to quit him with her children. Srichand, who had heard a lot about Kashibai's activities during his absence said: "I hear you have made friends with a Mahomedan with whom you are in league. I cannot give you the children?" The deceased not caring as to what Srichand said packed up her things and tried to leave the place with one of the two children. Srichand followed her and tried to snatch away the child from her. A quarrel ensued. The neighbours gathered and passified both of them. They advised the deceased to sleep in the room for the night and settle about the quarrel the next morning.

Accordingly she went inside the room, which was on the fourth floor of the Gwaliorwala Building on the Dadar Road. Srichand was outside in the verandha.

Suddenly shouts were heard that Kashibai had jumped out of the window and was dead. Srichand went down and saw her lying down in an unconscious state. He removed her to the K E M Hospital where she died.

One of the witnesses said that the deceased was drunk at the time she jumped out of the window.

JURY'S VERDICT

The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of "death due to shock from multiple fracture. The deceased jumped out of the window of the room on the 4th floor of Gwaliorwala Building with suicidal intent."

ONE MORE CONGRESS WORKER E.-P.-O.-ed

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A Congressman was arrested this evening by the Bombay C. I. D. at the Marwari Bazar under the Emergency Powers Ordinance. He is alleged to have taken a leading part in the boycott movement.

Cricket In Bombay

The undermentioned players will represent the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana in their matches against the Volkart Brothers Cricket Club and the Gowd Saraswat Cricket Club, to be played on Saturday and Sunday, (18th and 19th instant), commencing at 2-30 p.m. and 11-30 a.m. respectively, on the Hindu Gymkhana Ground:

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Dr. R. S. Nayak Capt., Mr. P. C. Dholakia, Mr. S. A. Mehta, Dr. W. S. Kothare, Mr. T. C. Udeshi, Mr. L. B. Palwanker, Mr. I. P. Jai, Mr. C. S. Bhonsale, Mr. M. Shah, Mr. I. H. Shiodasani, Mr. Dharamdas Deochand.

(B. Team.)

GOWD SARASWAT.

Mr. L. P. Jai, Capt., Mr. C. N. Mehta, Mr. G. B. Gawankar, Mr. V. V. Dabholkar, Mr. Chanarana C. H., Mr. R. J. Gharat, Mr. K. R. Poudwal, Mr. P. J. Chury, Dr. W. S. Kothare, Mr. S. S. Bhonsale, Mr. P. C. Dholakia.

(A Team.)

Mr. D. K. Naik will umpire both the matches.

SALE OF TREASURY BILLS

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Wednesday. The total amount offered was Rs. 1,70,75,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-2-0 and above were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amount of accepted tenders was Rs. 1,64,75,000 and the average rate Rs. 3-7-10 per annum.

Tenders for three months' bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores will be received on Tuesday, the 21st June. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 24th June. Other conditions are as usual.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY.

(In pounds sterling.)

	During the week ending 11th June 1932	From 1st April to 11th June 1932
1. Sterling purchased in India	Nil	223,000
2. Sterling taken over in London	Nil	715,000
3. Net transfers to the Home Treasury from Paper Currency Reserve in England	Nil	Nil
4. Net transfers to the Home Treasury from Gold Standard Reserve in England against gold transferred in India from Paper Currency Reserve to Gold Standard Reserve	Nil	3,750,000
Total	Nil	2,812,000

Gambers' Birthday Concession

will commence very shortly when we will offer our own publications consisting of Prof. Gambers' famous series (38 books in number) on **"Health and Sane Sex Living"** at **Half Price**, and hundreds of other STANDARD BOOKS on **Health, Physical Culture** etc., at 25 per cent. discount. Write for our "JUNE, 1932" catalogue to make a selection of books you will like to have during the concession. The catalogue is sent **gratis** and **postfree**. It is a mine of information in itself in that it gives numerous extracts from and detailed contents of Gambers' Books. Do not fail to write for it to-day.

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Next Saturday— —THE CAPITOL— Plans open.

PATHE CINEMA

Daily 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Matinee: To-day 3-30 p.m.

BILLIE DOVE
and
CHESTER MORRIS
in
COCK OF THE AIR
COCK OF THE AIR

EXCLUSIVE AND COMPLETE RECORD OF
1932 DERBY
Perfect Pictures taken by Pathe Gazette.

SATURDAY NEXT.
THE PICTURE WHICH HAD THE HONOUR OF A COMMAND PERFORMANCE BEFORE HIS EXCELLENCY LORD WILLINGDON.

"THE FRONT PAGE"
"THE FRONT PAGE"
with
ADOLPHE MENJOU
PAT O'BRIEN, MARY BRIAN, EDWARD EVERETT HORTON, GEORGE E. STONE, MAE CLERK AND SLIM SUMMERVILLE.

NOT A GANG STORY—BUT MORE EXCITING THAN ALL THE GANG STORIES COMBINED. A GREAT ROMANCE — TEEMING WITH THRILLS! SEETHING WITH DRAMA.
Directed by
LOUIS MILESTONE

The Man who directed "ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT."

Book your seats in advance.

The World's Greatest Singer
Lawrence TIBBETT
star of the Metropolitan Opera in
The ROGUE SONG
ALL COLOUR PICTURE
8— SONG HITS —8
NEXT SATURDAY at
THE RIALTO

DAILY MATINEE AT 4 P.M.
THE RIALTO
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
At 4, 6/30 & 10 P.M.

THE SCREEN'S TWO MOST INTIMATE STARS.

LAST TWO DAYS.
THE CAPITOL
Bombay's Leading Talkie House
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
JOAN CRAWFORD
in a dramatic talkie smash—
Based on "The Torch Song"

With
CLARK GABLE
NEIL HAMILTON
MARJORIE RAMBEAU
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer PICTURE
HEAR JOAN SING!
Also
An All-Colour Novelty.
"THE DEVIL'S CABARET"

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1932

FACE THE FACTS

Speaking for a large number of Englishmen in this country, an "English Spectator" writes a letter to the "Times of India" expressing his dismay at the suggestion of the renewal of the Ordinances after their expiry in a few days. He fears that the hopes entertained by the Viceroy that the Ordinances were essential for the creation of a favourable atmosphere for political reforms, have not materialised, and that on the other hand they have embittered that section of the population which will ultimately have to work the new constitution. He does not want to enlarge on the "injustices and discourtesies" of those responsible for the working of these Ordinances, but asks England to "face the facts." He says that in addition to the sixty thousand persons who are in jail, there are an equally large number who are ready to join them, because they justly think that the pace of reforms is "unnecessarily slow." With most of these eminently fair and just statements most Indians will agree, though we doubt whether they will have any influence on the Government who seem to be quite satisfied with their programme and the way it is working.

CONGRESS HOLD.

Most of the arguments brought forward by an "English Spectator" are fairly familiar to those who are in touch with Indian political leaders, to whatever party they may belong. But it is something that many Englishmen in India realise the futility of the sterile policy of the Government which now obtains. From the recent answers of the Secretary of State for India in the Commons, it is apparent that he is as firmly attached as ever to his belief in the efficacy of rule by ordinances, while the work of the Round Table Conference Committees is, completely at a standstill. Is there any wonder that even those Indian politicians who had a child-like faith in the British Cabinet, headed by the most slippery politician of the age, are now despairing of anything useful materialising at present? The Government refuse to recognise the immense hold the Congress has got on the country. The assertion of this "English Spectator" that the authorities have not been able materially to diminish its activities after six months of the most intensive repression, short of Martial Law, is a tribute to the inherent strength of the hold the Congress has on the country.

LET THEM SPEAK OUT.

It is a pity that the Government have failed to take note of one of the most important factors in the present situation. The Congressmen by directing the activities of the Youth of this country into more useful channels have definitely prevented their capture by other schools of thought, which stand for violence and even terrorism. If there are many Englishmen in this country who dislike the present methods of Government, and we have no doubt there are, and are strongly opposed to the renewal of the Ordinances, it is not enough for them to sit silently while plans are being devised for further intensive repression. They must band themselpes together and mobilise public opinion, both in India and England. Even from the "utilitarian" point of view the repressive policy has definitely failed. Trade figures are an eloquent testimony to the success or otherwise of the Government measures and they have been recording a definite and hopeless downward tendency for the last six months. More and more commercial houses, both European and Indian, are closing down and the revenue returns, whether in the Provinces or the Centre, are frightfully low.

BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE.

For all these cumulative results the present policy of the Government must take its share of responsibility and a renewal of the Ordinances for a further six months, instead of bringing about an improvement in the situation will spell further disaster, both to the Government and to the country. Those Englishmen who realise the danger implicit in the present policy, which is permanently embittering the two races and creating a gulf which it may be impossible to bridge later, must speak out in no uncertain terms and compel the Government to pause and think and act, before it is too late.

Is This True Swadeshi?

For sometime past imports into India of cotton from foreign countries have become an unfortunate feature of her import trade. During the year ended 31st March 1929-'30, there was an import of 23,980 tons of raw cotton from foreign countries, the chief share of which came from Kenya Colony with 19,000 tons. The United States of America was responsible only for 1,689 tons. Next year however, Egypt sent 21,343 tons, while Kenya sent 22,693 tons and the United States increased their export to 9,756 tons. For the year which ended on 31st March last, we had imports of 14,856 tons from Egypt; 32,185 tons from Kenya and 28,624 tons from U.S.A., with the result that there was an import of 79,323 tons during the year 1931-'32 as against 23,980 tons for the year 1929-30. Putting it in rupee value, it meant an import of Rs. 7 crores for the year 1931-'32, as against only Rs. 3,42 lakhs for 1929-'30. The total value of imports from September 1st to date is no less than Rs. 12 crores. It is interesting to note that for the month of April last alone, the imports of raw cotton amounted to Rs. 2.35 lakhs notwithstanding the fact there was a duty imposed on the import of raw cotton last November.

HIS ONLY SUPPORTER.

When the Finance Member proposed the import duty on raw cotton, there was a hue and cry from the millowners, whose contention was that the duty would act as a handicap to the mill industry against its competition with Lancashire and others. It was curious that the Indian agriculturist, whom every one is ready to patronise as his special protege found, on this occasion, his supporter in the Government of India only. Sir George Schuster observed that he realised that the greatest portion of the cotton grown in India was cotton which was not suitable for spinning the finer counts and that if Bombay and other milling centres were to develop their business in the way of weaving finer cloths, they required to purchase a certain amount of imported cotton. At the same time, he put it to the House that this import duty would benefit in a very substantial way, large classes of growers of cotton in India and that it might help to encourage the growth of long-stapled cotton which was required for spinning the finer counts. The Finance Member was on unassailable ground when he said that the country might see its way to become self-supporting in connection with cotton piecegoods and that they ought to support the measure for making it self-supporting as regards cotton also.

BUY INDIAN!

There is a large amount of cotton grown in India exactly analogous to what we get from the U.S.A., and it is estimated that the crop of such cotton comes to about 300,000 bales a year. Sir George Schuster speaking on the general budget for 1932-'33 last March, referred to the probable decreases which would take place in the imports of foreign cotton. There is no doubt, however, that the imports are still large enough to cause genuine concern to those who are interested in the development of indigenous cotton. The millowners of Ahmedabad, in order to get cotton from foreign countries at a cheaper rate, have arranged to import it through the port of Bhavnagar, which makes some difference compared with the rate they would have to pay for its import via Bombay. It is unfortunate that Indian mill-owners, whether of Bombay or Ahmedabad, who should be interested in getting everything Swadeshi for their mills, just as they want the general public to encourage their Swadeshi products, insist on having cotton from foreign countries, even of that staple which is available locally. It is merely a truism now to say that the agriculturist is the most hard-hit as a result of the present economic depression. If our manufacturers are not short-sighted they will surely appreciate that their prosperity depends upon the prosperity of the agriculturists, who are, after all, the biggest consumers in this country. The millowners, therefore, in their own interests, should encourage and patronise indigenous cotton and not go in for foreign cotton.

SELFISH PROTECTION

The representation submitted to the Tariff Board by the Bombay Millowners' Association is a thoroughly selfish plea for the continuance of protection to the Indian textile industry. It betrays too much concern for the millowners' profits and too little for the national duty of making India self-sufficient in respect of her clothing requirements. It urges the Board "to recommend measures which would effectively safeguard the industry against external competition and ensure it a fair selling price for its product." But though the Association here mentions the danger of all external competition it lays almost exclusive stress in the body of iss representation on Japanese competition, and too little on the competition with Britain. This is particularly objectionable at a time when Britain and the Government in India are striving by hook or crook to obtain preference for British goods and when the Indian Government have specifically urged the Tariff Board to investigate the prospects of such preference in India. Moreover, the Association, in its own interests and of the country alike, should have laid stress on so developing the industry as to leave no room in the future for any danger of foreign competition.

The idea propagated by vested interests, that the Indian cotton industry is not at present menaced by British competition is based on the assumption that British textile imports are "non-competitive", that substitutes for them cannot be manufactured in India at present or in the near future. But this assumption is grossly inaccurate. Sir George Rainy himself admitted in the Legislative Assembly in 1930 that at least 12-1|2 per cent. of British textile imports were directly competitive with Indian textiles, not to mention indirect competition between the two. The Millowners' Association admits that Sir George underestimated the sphere of competition, that in 1930 "a considerably higher proportion of English dhoties competed against Indian dhoties, than Sir George Rainy and Mr. Hardy had estimated", and that "the substantial replacement of English by Indian dhoties which has since taken place appears to indicate that the view taken by the Industry was more nearly correct than that taken by the honourable the Commerce Member."

But curiously enough the Association does not at all protest against the preference given to Britain in 1930 on the erroneous assumption that British textile imports are non-competitive, nor does the Association warn the Tariff Board against the imminent danger of the continuance and even the increase of British preference. Even assuming that British textile imports are for the most part non-competitive at present, that is no reason why such imports should not be taxed heavily enough to encourage Indian manufacturers to produce as early as possible such substitutes for the imports as the country is capable of producing. It is a pity that the Bombay millowners take so narrow a view of the question, even to the extent of conniving at the British menace to the development of the Indian textile industry.

WOMAN AND PROGRESS

Plea For Adoption Of Right Ideals

(By "G. M.")

What is the true place of woman in society? This question has been agitating the best brains of the world for the past so many years. Is she or is she not to be given equal opportunities with men in all walks of life? Is it desirable that women should be allowed to occupy positions of initiative and importance in State Service and fill the posts of ministers, diplomats and ambassadors? Will the election of women-presidents in republican countries improve women's lot to any considerable extent? In trade and commerce what part can be played by women with advantage? In the field of labour, is it advisable to increase the percentage of women employed? Is there any possibility of mobilising an army of women, with women commanders and generals, who could be more profitably employed in times of war? As regards franchise for women in almost every civilised country the fight for the vote has been waged by women and in some they have already won success.

CONSERVATIVE OPINION.

Those with a conservative outlook are shocked by the very mention of these questions. They say, in countries where women have secured the vote, it has vitiated the whole atmosphere of politics. Women ought to confine themselves to their homes and look after the pleasures and comforts of home life, besides attending to their most important task of bringing up children in the right way. They are to be educated in such a way as to enable them to discharge these duties properly. By straying outside their sphere and trying to vie with men who are better fitted for their own functions, they are committing a grievous mistake. So runs the reactionary dirge.

WOMAN'S POINT OF VIEW.

Some of the leading lights of the women's movement take strong exception to the views of these conservatives. They argue, with a large measure of truth, that these reactionaries view the whole problem with a distorted vision. The question of 'give and take' does not arise. If women have won votes, it is because the whole world is convinced of the justice and strength of their case and because highly developed democracies consider it to be in their own best interests. Similarly, they argue, there are several walks of life, ordinarily supposed to be the exclusive monopoly of men, which can be pursued by women with advantage. From the few positions of trust and responsibility which they have already occupied, they have demonstrated to the world the degree of capacity and intelligence they have brought to bear upon their work, sometimes putting into the shade even the brightest of men.

Thus there is no meaning in saying that certain tasks and functions are intended for men and others for women from the beginning of creation. Of course, child-bearing is an exclusive function, but it should not be supposed that this stands in the way of woman doing anything else. The argument of physical unfitness and consequent inferiority has been conclusively proved to be a myth and thus there is absolutely nothing which prevents women from competing with men in all walks of life.

REASON MUST PREVAIL.

A correct, precise and definite solution of the problem is not easy to arrive at; the more so since different conditions prevail in different parts of the world. One thing is certain. It is wrong, on principle, to impose any restriction or disabilities on woman as such in any of the laws of the country. There should be absolutely no bar preventing her from reaching the highest position in the State. But at the same time it may not be advisable for women to capture all the posts and to occupy them in their just proportion. I may even venture to predict that such a state of affairs will never come to pass. A number of women realise that when everything is said it cannot be denied that "home, sweet home" is 99 per cent of woman's making. Without a 'sweet home' a great part of man's or woman's achievements could not have been accomplished.

But it is not in the lot of all men and women to keep a perfect home. In the case of such women it may be profitable to secure employment in suitable occupations and in a truly civilised country, there should be every facility for them to reach the highest place of distinction and honour. This does not mean that all married women should strictly confine themselves to their homes. On the other hand there are a thousand and one things that they can do either by way of profitably occupying themselves in order to increase the family income or by way of social service. There may also be some who are exceptionally gifted, who may find time to earn distinction by their untiring work in the cause of humanitarian progress. Such are in fact, the greatest women leaders that the world has produced.

WOMEN'S MOVEMENT IN INDIA.

The problem in our own country is deeper and more complicated because of the prevalence of ignorance and superstition. A large mass of people, because of this ignorance, tolerate even now some of the meaningless and stupid customs of old. Here, it is important that all attention should first be concentrated on education, and that too of the right type. No special effort at social reform will be found tiresome or exacting when the right type of education is imparted. It is encouraging to find that the various women's organisations and conferences in the country, especially the All-India Women's Conference on Educational Reform, are working with this ideal before them and they are meeting with sufficient response.

Men are not slow in coming forward to help their sisters in removing their disabilities. It is doubtful whether in any other country in the world there has been such loyal co-operation between men and women in this cause. But there is no reason to rest contented with the results so far achieved. Much remains yet to be done. There are conservative centres in India, where the movement till now has had very little chance to assert itself. A good deal of organising and educative work alone will rouse our less fortunate sisters in those parts. The A.I.W.C. will do well to institute a thorough and searching enquiry into the conditions of such backward tracts and bring them directly under its reforming influence.

Notes of the Day

Monstrous!

A communique informs us that three official advisers have been appointed to the Indian Delegation to the Ottawa Conference. All three of them are Englishmen. Why could not Indian merchants have been appointed to do the work, since they more than anybody else are concerned with the decisions that may be arrived at Ottawa. The whole Delegation is thoroughly officialised and, despite of the assurance of Sir Samuel Hoare, we do not see how it can do else but follow the mandate of India office. It is no use shutting our eyes to the fact that Indian trade is monopolising the attention of the Conference more than that of Canada or any other Dominions, which have got industries of their own and are unwilling to make room for British manufacturers. Canada itself is fast becoming an industrial country of the front rank, since most of the U. S. manufacturers prefer to have factories of their own in that country to reap tariff advantages. That being the case it is monstrous that the Indian case will have to be stated not by unofficial Indians, but by a miscellaneous body in which the official junta predominates.

Why So Much "Pother"?

Four hundred persons were arrested and released at Ahmedabad for attempting to hold the Gujarat Political Conference which had been banned. We have been repeatedly told during the last few months that the Congress is practically dead in Gujarat, thanks to the activities of the officials there. Day after day reports of speeches have appeared in the columns of the Anglo-Indian Press, in which the officials have indulged in a bit of excusable self-praise after their mighty efforts to kill the Congress. The public have a right to know why the Conference was banned, unless its activities were patently revolutionary or illegal under the Ordinance. Why is every political Conference banned? We are not told that it had anything to do with the Congress, even remotely. Is it worth while making all this "pother" about these Conferences?

Surrender to Orthodoxy.

It is amazing to learn that the Mysore Government have withheld approval of the Child Marriage Bill which was passed last week by the Mysore Legislative Assembly. The Bill, a private one, was on the lines of the Sarda Act and fixed the minimum marriageable age of boys and girls at 18 and 14 years respectively. But as a weak concession to extreme orthodoxy the Bill permitted the marriage of girls of 12 years in certain special cases. Even against such a modest measure of reform there was some objection in the Assembly, but on the whole there was a fair majority for the Bill of 93 votes against 87. Public opinion in the State has long been more pronounced in favour of legislation against child marriages, as evidenced by several women's and youths' conferences adopting resolutions demanding such legislation. Considering all these facts, the attitude of the Government towards the Bill in question is a weak-kneed surrender to blind orthodoxy.

Mysore Youth's Duty.

The Dewan of Mysore is reported to have justified Government's conduct on the ground that social reform, to be real and lasting, should proceed from within and that the Government must wait till public opinion declares itself more emphatically in favour of it. Public opinion is already emphatic against child marriages all over the country. Several progoessive States and British India have already enacted laws against such marriage. Mysore itself has had on its Statute Book for the last 36 years an act forbidding the marriage of girls under 8 years of age. It reflects no credit on the State that it should continue to be content with this ante-deluvian measure. However, it is up to the youths of Mysore to take up the Dewan's challenge and make public opinion as compelling as it is emphatic.

Accident On E. B. Railway

BANGALORE, June 15.

The Divisional Traffic Superintendent, Calcutta wires from Baruipur, E.B. Railway under date June 15:—

"At about 2|35 hours of date, whilst 596-Down goods train was proceeding between Baruipur and Bhapdhapi stations at mile 18|3, the engine collided with a loaded motor lorry 2792, at level-crossing gate No. L. 2. E. resulting in injuries to three occupants of the lorry named Tulshi Charan Das of Keshobpur, Surat Chandra Dass of Shibpur and Jafforali of unknown address and the subsequent death of Surat Chandra Dass while being taken to Campbell Hospital, Calcutta, by 131-Up passenger train. The other two injured persons have been admitted into the Campbell Hospital.—A.P.

Air Mail Leaves Karachi

KARACHI, June 15.

The air mail left for London at 9 this morning.—A.P.

Tipsy-Cake

The American Presidential Election preliminaries have begun:

"In a vast stadium, gaily decorated with the flags of the forty-eight states of the Union, fitted with microphones for world-wide broadcasting and with bars and "speakeasies" to quench the thirsts of the singing and shouting delegates, the Republican National Convention opened."

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It's a pity the Lothian Committee can't be sent there to find out whether they have got sufficient police to manage this riotous crowd of franchisers.

* * *

The prosperity of this country in the face of world depression is something phee-nomenal. On Wednesday the Secretary of State, on our behalf—the fellow is full of good works—paid up the outstanding balance of £3,604,600 of the India 6 per cent. Bonds issued in February 1930, and made glad the hearts of those poor struggling Britishers who have pocketed the interest.

* * *

Then again,

"India's strong position in relation to world trade was stressed by Mr. H. A. F. Lindsay the Indian Trade Commissioner in London in an address to the East India Association enumerating the points on which India had an advantage over her rivals."

So now you know how much better off we are than anyone else in the world, even if you don't know whether you will be able to pay for your next cup of tea.

* * *

Console yourself with the knowledge that India always pays her way and the salaries of the I.C.S. even if she has to starve herself.

* * *

The British Government have ordered a cruiser to Callao, Peru, to be ready to protect British interests in Chile. The Peruvian Government must be wondering why their port should be made a jumping off ground for a British warship on a coercive mission directed against another country.

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But they may go on wondering. Britannia not only rules the waves but she makes the laws for them as well.

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In the meanwhile the Chilian junta will pursue their course unperturbed, with one eye on the Monroe doctrine.

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Reuter favours us with a description of the fashions at Royal Ascot, a notable feature of which were,

"embroidered Indian Muslins, which only just concealed the figures of their wearers, and old lace—relic of the Victorian era—adorned many hats."

With fashions retrogressing in this style we shall soon, no doubt, get back to the relics of the Garden of Eden.

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Great sensation has been caused in Lahore by the disappearance.

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"India must not be bled for the benefit of Great Britain or of vested interests which may happen to be here", says the "Times of India". Everybody is getting virtuous now—all becoming vegetarians!

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Over four months after increased railway season ticket fares came into force in Ceylon the State Council on June 9th passed a resolution that the "proposal" to increase them should be deferred. "This chronological anomaly" says the "Ceylon Observer" is easily explained.

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That no doubt will be a great consolation to the season ticket-holders.

INDIA CANNOT WAIT

Full Responsible Government The Only Alternative To Disaster

By B. G. HORNIMAN.

Sir Samuel Hoare in reply to a question in the Commons was unable to give the date for the next meeting of the Consultative Committee of the R. T. C. He also stated, incidentally, that the meeting fixed for May 22nd was postponed because the members informed the Viceroy that they wished it. He might also have truthfully said that the Government wished it also. Simultaneously with the cable reporting Sir Samuel Hoare's statement in the Commons a message comes through the Associated Press from Simla stating that enquiries show that the Committee is likely to be resummoned early in August.

THE ONLY OBSTACLE.

It is well-known that, as far as the Indian delegates are concerned, the only thing that stands in the way of the Committee meeting is the failure of the Prime Minister to come to a decision regarding the communal award, which he is pledged to make. If the Committee is not going to meet for another two months, it may be assumed that Mr. MacDonald is not ready with his award and has put off the whole matter until after the Lausanne and Ottawa Conferences are out of the way; or, what is equally probable, he is unable to make up his mind how to deal with this thorny problem and is waiting, like Mr. Micawber, for something to turn up and rescue him from the dilemma in which he finds himself.

OUT OF THE PICTURE.

I am, personally, rather sceptical about the likelihood of the Committee meeting even early in August. And if it does its proceedings are likely to have only an academic interest, for it is fairly certain that the Round Table Conference has now gone out of the picture. If Sir Samuel Hoare wanted to be straightforward he would have told his questioner that he is now not much interested in the Round Table Conference and its Committees, for under his new plan the Sankey draft will only appear as a "statutory appendix" to the Bill that is going to be introduced and the R. T. C. is to be superseded by a new joint Parliamentary Conference of the representatives of the legislatures of the two countries.

NOT OF TOPICAL INTEREST.

That plan still holds the field, as far as my information goes. If there is any deviation from it at all, it is likely to be in the direction of dropping any idea of including plans for a Federal scheme in the new Bill and confining it solely and exclusively to the establishment of Provincial Autonomy. This is the proposition that is being pressed on the Cabinet by the Die-Hard Tories

But certain decisions recently taken by the Government of India suggest that some measure of responsibility in the Centre, inadequate as it may be, will be introduced at the same time, while the plan for preparing, at leisure, the scheme for a federal constitution will proceed. But, if and when the Consultative Committee does meet it will be only to wind up the business and its final decisions will not, unless I am much mistaken, have any topical interest.

MAKT IT CLEAR.

This is what makes it of the utmost importance that all those outside of the jails, whose voice has any weight or authority either in the country or with the Government, should unite in making it clear that there is no section of responsible opinion in India which will accept, or agree to work any plan which stops short at mere Provincial Autonomy. And more than that it has to be made clear that British India will not be content to mark time, while the Federation Fans linger over the business of settling the form which federation is to take and the Princes pursue their leisurely methods of settling their own differences and putting up conditions which make it impossible for British India, even to think of entering into a Federation with the States.

MR. MODY'S CALL TO ARMS.

Mr. H. P. Mody has put the matter very clearly and sensibly in the statement he has issued to the Press. First, in regard to the need for making Great Britain understand that no stop-gap scheme of Provincial Autonomy will satisfy the hunger of anybody in India, he emphasises for the benefit of his Liberal and other friends that it is ridiculous to hope that "resolutions of stray conferences and manifestoes of individual leaders are going to create an effective public opinion such as would influence the course of events." I would put it rather differently and say, "can constitute an effective expression of public opinion that is likely to influence the British Cabinet and the Government of India." Public opinion is already there but what is lacking is an effective demonstration, which will impress on the Cabinet that any attempt to foist Provincial Autonomy on the country without full Responsibility at the Centre will create a situation infinitely worse than that with which they now have to deal, for it will drive even the moderate sections of the community into the camp of opposition and, in all probability, of non-cooperation.

WILL NOT BE SIDE-TRACKED.

Mr. Mody and I may differ as to what is meant by full responsibility at the Centre and what the country could or could not accept in that respect. But it is clear that neither he nor any other Liberal will be put off with a mere shifting of responsibility and power from the hands of Whitehall to those of an irresponsible cabinet in Simla and Delhi, *which is what the Hoare plan contemplates*, or with anything less than responsibility to the Central Indian Legislature in the essential matters of Government. He, and I have no doubt he speaks the mind of Liberals in general, is not prepared to be "side-tracked by a scheme which leaves us helpless in respect of large questions of policy and administration." That is just what the Hoare plan proposes to do—to side-track the whole question of responsibility at the Centre.

WAITING UPON HOPE.

Mr. Mody has done a service to his friends and to the country, also, in speaking out plainly on the folly of waiting upon the hope that an early solution of the difficulties involved in arriving at an agreed scheme of federation can be achieved. A clear declaration on this point, for the guidance of those who are infatuated with the federation fetish was needed, for it is just this plea of the time that is required to hammer out all the difficulties that have to be got over before federation can become a 'fait accompli,' that is to be used as an excuse for asking the country to get along for the time being with Provincial Autonomy.

INDIA CANNOT WAIT.

As Mr. Mody says, no one disputes that a federation of the two Indias is a desirable ideal and is, indeed, essential to the ultimate attainment of real Indian self-government. British Indians are not unwilling, they are eager, to have the peoples of the States associated with them in a federation, if and when it can be done in a way that ensures a harmonious democratic system, giving the States peoples an equal share in the management of their affairs to that which will be enjoyed by their fellow-countrymen in the Provinces and in the Central Government. But they are not prepared for a patchwork federation of democracy and autocracy.

PATENT FACTS.

Facts must be faced, as Mr. Mody says, and the fact staring us in the face is that eighteen months of what he describes as "patient exploration" have brought us no nearer to the solution of the knotty questions which federation involves. We cannot afford to be blind to the fact that not a single problem has advanced from the stage at which it was left at the first session of the Conference and not one definite decision has been made regarding "the questions which involve the sovereignty of the States, their representation in the Federal Legislature, their share in the burdens of Federation and a host of other issues of like character?"

INDIA WANTS IT NOW.

My own impression is that these questions, unless the Princes very definitely and speedily change their attitude, will take a very long time to settle. In the meantime, British India cannot afford to wait. British India wants self-government now. She is not going to mark time with Provincial Autonomy while Conference follows Conference and Committee after Committee sits to wrangle with the Princes, perhaps for years, about their share in the benefits and responsibilities in a scheme of federation, and the extent to which they are prepared to democratise their own States. Too many people have rushed, or allowed themselves to be rushed, into the idea of the immediate establishment of a federal constitution without considering this and other obstacles in the way, which have been shown from the moment the matter came into public discussion, to be insuperable in the present conditions.

THE WISEST COURSE.

To quote Mr. Mody once again, the door can be left open, for the States to come in as and when they come into line with the Provinces. In the meanwhile, the federation of the Provinces must proceed, on the basis of full Provincial Autonomy and full Responsibility at the Centre.

If Sir Samuel Hoare and Lord Willingdon entertain the delusion that anything less than this will satisfy any substantial section of opinion in the country they are nursing a delusion that will plunge them into difficulties which they may not be able to conceive, but are plain to every thinking Indian. The wisest course they can pursue is to make an immediate announcement of their intention to give India full Responsible Government, drop the Ordinances, open wide the jail doors and leave the communal problem to be settled by Indians in a free atmosphere. Any alternative to this, will spell disaster.

Natrajan's Indictment Of Educational System

(Continued from Page 1).

said must be considered from the point of view of an educationist. The suggestion that the syndicate had fully gone into the matter did not seem to be correct. There was not a word about it in their report. The speaker did not see any need of a new college in Poona. The number of Colleges in Maharashtra was fast increasing.

Mr. Natarajan further added that there was no use adding to the number of colleges. The present system of education was being discredited by the Government and the University authorities themselves. That education was declared to be absolutely worthless. It did not enable the youngmen to earn their livelihood.

The speaker said that the number of students in Colleges would be far less in the coming years and it would go on dwindling. Poona had already three Colleges and to spend more money on such institutions was a sheer waste.

Mr. J. B. Petit supported the affiliation of the College.

LOT OF IRRELEVANT MATTER.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh thought the attitude of those who wanted to refer the motion back to the Syndicate was most illogical. The mover had brought in lot of irrelevant matter. He wanted the House to throw out the amendment. If the revolution in education that Mr. Natarajan was expecting came about the speaker would be with Mr. Natarajan but so long as they had a chalked out programme of education their only duty was to see whether the required conditions were fulfilled or not. He favoured granting the affiliation.

Prof. Naik in his reply repeated that they were foisting on Poona a college which was not wanted.

The amendment was put to vote and declared lost. The original motion of Mr. Dalvi was carried.

A motion for adjournment of the House was then adopted. 15 voted for adjournment till Thursday while 21 voted for adjournment till August which was adopted.

PAYING FOR TEMPTATION

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Three persons were placed today before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay, on charges of picketing. They were arrested on Monday at the Mulji Jetha Market, one of them was willing to give an undertaking not to take part in the civil disobedience movement, but he was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Another accused stated that he did not know anything about picketing and was tempted to do so because he had been offered eight annas.

Magistrate:—You will have to pay for your temptation.

The accused was sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment. The other accused was awarded a similar sentence.

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Chronicle.")

T. T. ON LONDON.

New York, June 15.

Previous Closing	3.66 1/4
To-day's Closing	3.66 1/4

T.T. ON NEW YORK.

London, June 15.

Previous Closing	3.66 5/8
To-day's Opening	3.65 3/4
To-day's Closing	3.66 1/4

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER

New York, June 15.

Previous Closing Rate	5.35
To-day's Opening Rate	5.37
Difference	+.02
To-day's Closing Rate	5.48
Difference	+.13

BROACH EXPECTATION.

J./A.	Rs. 159
A./M.	Rs. 173

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER

Liverpool, June 15.

Previous Closing Rate	3.88
To-day's Opening Rate	3.90
Difference	+.02
To-day's Closing Rate	3.91
Difference	+.03

SERIOUS MENACE OF JAPANESE DUMPING

Plight Of Bombay's Textile Industry

HARTALS HAVE DIVERTED TRADE TO OTHER CENTRES

Protection Given In 1930 Has Proved Ineffectual

MEASURES TO SAFEGUARD INDUSTRY AGAINST FOREIGN COMPETETION URGED

The Bombay Millowner's Association has submitted to the Indian Tariff Board a representation covering 87 pinted pages. It has prefaced its case by a brief summary of the events which led up to the appointment of the first Tariff Board in 1926 and of subsequent developments culminating in the passage into law of two measures of protection dealing with yarn and cloth. The summary is followed by a statement of the measures taken by the industry to rehabilitate itself on the lines laid down by the Tariff Board of 1926, and an examination of the reasons why the protection granted in 1930 has failed to secure in many respects the relief that was intended.

The restoration proceeds to explain the re-organisation measures which have been taken by the industry.

These measures fall under the following five heads:—

(1) writing down of capital and reconstruction.

(2) reduction of production cost.

(3) improvement of selling organization,

(4) action taken on Tariff Board's recommendations and

(5) diversification of production.

DEPRESSED CONDITION OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY

The paid-up capital of the 22 mills is to-day 5,25 crores less than it was in 1926. Actually, the position in respect of the 22 mills is that 8.59 crores of capital has been written off or lost, and 3.33 crores of new capital has been put into the industry in replacement.

"Five other mills are at present in liquidation one of which had been dismantled.

The representation after discussing these heads proceeds:—

"In spite of all these measures, however, the industry is still in a depressed condition, and it is perhaps necessary to examine the reasons why the position has not improved since 1930, particularly in Bombay, and why the protection given has been found to be ineffectual. In the first place it has to be emphasized that protection was not given until nearly four years after its demand by the Industry, and during this period its financial position rapidly deteriorated.

"So far as Bombay is concerned, process was also hampered by the extreme disorganization caused by the two long and disastrous strikes during the years immediately preceding the passage of the Cotton Textile Industry Protection Act.

"Lack of finance has prevented the adoption of new methods and systems of manufacture, which increase production and reduce costs.

'Japan, India's most dangerous competitor."

"We shall now deal with some of the difficulties which have hampered the growth and development of the Indian Textile Industry, and prevented it from supplying the full requirements of the country of yarn and cloth. In the forefront must be mentioned the severe foreign competition, which has been such a marked feature of the trade in the last few years. A study of the import statistics for the last three years amply confirms Mr. Hardy's conclusion that Japan is India's most successful and dangerous competitor. There has been a very substantial fall in the quantities of cotton piecegoods imported since protective duties were imposed, but the drop in Japanese imports has been proportionately less than in the case of practically all other countries.

DUTIES ON ARTIFICAL SILK URGED.

"As a protective measure, the duties on artificial silk piecegoods have achieved little. Imports are, if anything, greater than in the past and market prices are not appreciably higher than when the duty was increased. The desirability of imposing a prohibitive duty on artificial silk piecegoods might, therefore, be seriously considered by your Board in the joint interests of the hand and power loom industries of the country.

SUPERIOR EFFICIENCY OF JAPANESE MILLS.

"One of the many factors which help Japan to push her trade in the Indian markets is the superior efficiency of Japanese mills. The enormous difference between the output of the Japanese and the Indian operative has got to be given its due weight when assessing the efficiency of mills in India and their capacity to withstand foreign competition.

The Protection which was granted to the Industry in 1930 has been in effect appreciably neutralised by the tendens of fresh taxation imposed on the Industry in September 1931. The Association would draw the Tariff Board's special attention to the following new taxes: (i) an import duty of 6 pies per lb. on raw cotton; (ii) an import duty of 10 per cent. on machinery; and (iii) an import duty of 10 per cent. on dyes.

HARTALS DIVERT BOMBAY'S TRADE.

"Another factor which has operated to the disadvantage of Bombay mills in recent years is the grave disorganization caused to trade and industry in the City by reason of its being the centre of political trobule. Since the beginning of 1930, there has been a succession of "hartals" in the principal markets of Bombay, which has greatly interfered with normal conditions of trading. Business in cotton and cloth markets has been diverted to other centres, with serious consequences to Bombay's trade and industry.

"We shall now deal briefly with the effect of specific and "ad valorem" duties, and indicate the method by which a given measure of protection can be rendered effective for the purpose for which it is granted.

"The chief defect of an "ad valorem" system of duties is that, during a period of falling prices, the extent of protection afforded by any particular rate of duty is continually fluctuating and diminishing. On the other hand, in a period of rising prices, the incidence of the duty might prove unnecessarily heavy, other factors remaining the same. It is possible to devise a system of minimum specific duties on all the main classes of imports. This has already been done in the case of grey goods, and provided the minima were sufficient to obtain a fair selling price for those classes of goods which the indigenous industry might find it advisable to manufacture, the extension of specific duties to dhoties, bleached, printed, piece dyed and woven coloured goods would afford adequate protection to the industry. Such specific duties would have to be fixed at a level which would bring up the price of imported goods to a parity with what the Board might consider to be a fair selling price for the local manufactures."

JAPAN'S GAINS THROUGH HER CURRENCY.

The representation refers at length to the advantage which Japan had derived owing to her

(Continued in Col. 5).

WATCHMAN'S BAMBOO STICK

Riot Appeal Dismissed

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Mr. Justice Barlee and Mr. Justice Wadia at the Bombay High Court, rejected a criminal revisional application filed by Ghirao Bisesar, a watchman in the employ of Shri Gokulnathji Maharaj of Bhuleshwar, Bombay, against the judgment of Mr. Oscar H. Brown, special magistrate in charge of rioting cases, who had convicted the applicant of carrying a loaded lathi, 5-feet long, in contravention of the Police Commissioner's order, and sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, in default one week's further imprisonment.

Mr. J. G. Rele, counsel for the applicant, stated that Ghirao Bisesar, who had been serving the Maharaj for the last twenty years, was accompanying a cart on June 3 at 7 a.m. along Kalbadevi Road. The cart was going out to fetch water for religious purposes from a well in front of the High Court, according to a practice 50 years old. He was carrying a bamboo-stick with an iron hook. In case the cart brokedown on the way, he might thus be in a position to support the cart with the object that the big water-pot might not be upturned.

On the applicant admitting that he carried the stick, the lower court held that the accused pleaded guilty and convicted him, observing that the accused, who was a Hindu, was moving out in the Hindu locality and as he could not be in danger, he needed not have carried the lathi with a loaded end.

The applicant being undefended, the magistrate did not understand his plea, argued counsel. In fact he wanted to point out that the stick was being carried for a particular purpose and not with the intention of committing an offence in contravention of the order. The applicant carried the stick in discharge of his duties, and therefore a nominal sentence of fine would have justified the ends of justice.

FIRES AT MANDVI

Late last night fires broke out in two places at Mandvi. The first was in Old Chinch Bunder Road in a godown in a two-storeyed building. The second was also in a godown in New Chinch Bunder Road.

Fire engines arrived on the scene, and the fires were extinguished. No casualties are reported.

(Continued From Col. 7.)

currency remaining on the gold basis for nearly three months longer than India, during which time she purchased nearly two million bales of American cotton.

PERMANENT ADVANTAGE OVER INDIA.

"If the Yen-Rupee exchange remains round about its present level, namely, 15 per cent. below what it was when both countries were on the Gold Standard, Japan will retain a permanent advantage of about 8 per cent. over India owing to the fact that the rupee equivalent of her cost of manufacture which probably varies between 50 and 65 per cent. of the total cost of production according to the type of goods produced, will be 15 per cent. lower than what it was during the two years previous to India's departure from the Gold Standard. Even had additional handicaps not been placed on the Indian industry in the form of duties on stores, machinery and imported cotton, the advantage which Japan now has owing to the low rupee value of the Yen would have been more than sufficient to offset the 6½ per cent. increase in import duty imposed on her goods by the Supplementary Budget of September 1931. In view of the vagaries of international exchanges, prevailing at present, the Government of India cannot effectively follow a policy of discriminating Protection unless it is armed with powers to enhance the tariff duties automatically to the extent required to cover depreciations below the parity which existed when India was on the Gold Standard.

PLEA FOR EFFECTIVE SAFEGUARD OF INDUSTRY.

"If the Board are satisfied that the continued existence and progressive development of the Industry is a matter of national importance, that those who control it, are continually trying to improve its methods and organisation, and that the assistance given by the import duties has benefited the Industry and the country in many ways without injuring the interests of the consumer—if the Board are satisfied about these matters, we would urge them to recommend measures which would effectively safeguard the Industry against external competition, and ensure it a fair selling price for its products."

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IS DISARMAMENT DOOMED?

Private Talks At Geneva

BRITISH PRESS FEARS : CHURCH PROTESTS

GENEVA, June 14.

The Bureau of the Disarmament Conference has decided to adjourn the conference pending the result of the private talks between the ministers now proceeding.—

The talks before the Lausanne Conference on reparations, which is due to open on Thursday, are being closely examined in private conversation at Geneva. It was anticipated that the meeting of the Bureau of the Disarmament Conference would take place this afternoon and that the presence in Geneva of the heads of delegations wold give added importance to the discussions in this Committee enabling the leading statesmen to discuss the lines upon which the work of the Disarmament Conference might proceed.

Reports from Geneva this morning however state that the day will be devoted to private conversations.

The French Premier, M. Herriot called on Mr. Ramsay MacDonald this morning and they resumed their study of documents relative to the Lausanne Conference.

Mr. MacDonald who, before leaving London, had an intimate discussion with the new German Foreign Minister, has arranged to meet Signor Grandi this afternoon and it is presumed that preliminary discussion of the problems before the Lausanne Conference will be continued.

PRESS COMMENT.

Newspapers express satisfaction with the progress made during the Paris conversations, which are being continued in Geneva in a spirit of utmost cordiality. The "Daily Telegraph," declares that in principle there are now no difference on the twin issues of reparations and war debts, as both countries are agreed that the solution to be aimed at is that of all-round cancellation. Such differences as remain relate to the most suitable method of achieving this purpose.

The "Telegraph" says that the French view is that until after the American elections in November, little can be done beyond extension to the close of the present gear, of the existing moratorium, while in the British view, if a final settlement is for the present withheld, there shiuld be a definite assurance that such settlement has been agreed to in a form morally binding, and that any delay in putting it into operation is merely a matter of diplomatic technique.

OFFENSIVE WEAPONS.

The "Times" points out "It cannot be too emphatically stated that these decisions can only be taken responsible represenstatives of leading nations. The experts have done their part. They have prepared the data. The principals must decide. The questions they have to answer are questions they answer are really really very simple.

OFFENSIVE WEAPONS

"Are the other Governments of the world prepared to apply to their own cases in whole or in part the limitations of armaments imposed on the vanquished countries after the war?

"Are they ready to abolish, curtail or internationalise their own use of weapons which were deemed to be of especially offensive character in 1919—the largest guns, tanks, submarines and aeroplanes?

"The great majority of the delegations have subscribed to the limitations, both of effectives and of budgetary expenditure. In these days of national impoverishment most countries would probably warmly welcome an opportunity to reduce their budgets by any commonly agreed proportional plan, and the British Government, besides having given a practical lead in the reduction of expenditure are understood to be willing to make definite proposals for general advance in this direction."

CHURCH VIEW.

The Archbishop of York and several of his episcopal collcagues in a letter to the press express profound disappointment that, up to the present, the progress is being made at the Geneva Conference towards serious disarmament, and they express the fear that unless a definite and effective policy is adopted by the Conference within the next few days, a breakdown may be difficult to avoid.

The signatories of the letter press for substantial reduction of those armaments which by treaty are prohibited to Germany.

The view is expressed here that the presence of leading statesman has provided an opportunity of giving the Conference a fresh start.

The Conference Chairman, Mr. Arthur Henderson, stated yesterday that the moment had come when great decision would and must be made.—B.O.W.

CAPITATION CHARGES

Proposed Tribunal To End Long-Standing Dispute

SIMLA, June 14.

Interest in an old controversy has been revived by the Secretary of State's announcement that the question of capitation charges and the incidence of India's defence expenditure are to be referred to an Advisory Tribunal. Of the two main issues outstanding between India and Britain, one, relating to war charges, was more or less settled when Lord Rawlinson, and Sir B. N. Mitra went to England on a special deputation, but the main question of capitaion charges remained. These charges are levied annually by Britain towards the cost of recruiting and training British officers and soldiers who come out to serve in India. Ever since the levy of these charges was begun, the Government of India have uniformly maintained that they represented an unjust and iniquctous impost, on the ground that to the extent that British Troops in India served an imperial purpose, any charge for recruiting and training them was not fair. However, during Lord Morley's tenure of office as Secretary of State for India the controversy was settled for the time being by India agreeing to make a certain annual payment.

AFTER THE GRAET WAR.

When the war over, the British Government raised the point that as the cost of training had gone up after the war, the capitation charges had to be increased. The Government of India did not agree to this view, and on the other hand maintained that capitation charges should altogether be wiped out. Thus, hitherto capitation charges have been paid under protest or the pre-war basis, and the Government of India have been urging the settlement of the matter by its reference to an independent tribunal. It is not known here what the character of the tribunal which the Secretary of State has announced will be, but it is surmised that it will include men with judicial knowledge and experience, and that Indian representation will be properly secured.

There is no doubt that the constitutional issues which have for three years been on the anvil have helped to clarify the position and responsible circles here maintain that in the interval, India's case has not weakened, but has, on the other hand, gained strength.—A. P.

IRELAND AND OTTAWA

LONDON, June 14

Arrangements were completed to-day for the representation of the Irish Free State at the Ottawa Conference providing that Mr. De Valera will head the delegation, accompanied by Mr. Lemass.

Minister of Industry and Commerce Mr. Ryan (Minister of Lands and Fisheries) and Senator Connolly and Senator Johnson, the last representing Labour.— B. O. W

LONDON MARKETS

LONDON, June 14.

Although a waiting policy is being adopted, and the confident tone on the Stock Exchange has been maintained, the feature to-day was an upward movement in European loans, notably Germans on repartions hopes.

Wheat prices have fallen on an increased French and Italian crop outlook. London options were six per cent lower. Tin also developed fresh weakness owing to the absence of news of Government's decision on the restriction proposals.—Reuter.

COUNTRY CRICKET

Hobbs Creates A New Record

Hobbs playing for Surrey against Essex to-day, established a record, scoring a hundred in each innings six times. He gave an exhibition of flawless cricket, during his stay at the wicket for 130 minutes. His score of 119 included six four's. His partnership with Gregory, whose score of 113 included 12 boundaries, added 232 runs.

The following are the results of the first class cricket matches began on Saturday:—

Surrey versus Essex:—Surrey won by nine wickets. Essex 207 and 286. (Fender 4 for 64). Surrey 243 and 252 for one (Hobbs 119 not out, Gregory 113 not out).

Middlesex versus Worcestershire:—Middlesex won by eight wickets. Worcester 279 and 90. Middlesex 161 and 209 for two (Stevens 87 not out, Hendren 71 not out).

Leicestershire versus South Americans:—Leicester won by an innings and 33 runs. South Americans 112 and 116. Leicester 261.

Somerset versus Notts:—Somerset won by thirteen runs. Somerset 242 and 196 (Larwood 5 for 56). Notts 219 and 206.

Hampshire versus Derbyshire:—Hampshire won by six wickets. Derbyshire 318 and 219 for 8 declared (Smith 103 not out). Hants 234 and 307 for 4 (Arnold 100, Mead 104 not out).

Northamptonshire versus Warwickshire:—Warwick won by seven wickets. Northants 161 and 259. (Timms 61) Warwick 274 and 147 for 3 (Wyatt 50 not out).—Reuter.

ANGLO-GERMAN DAVIS CUP TIE

LONDON, June 14.

The tie between Great Britain and Germany in the fourth round of he Davis Cup will be played at Berlin on July 8, 9 and 10.—Reuter.

SWIMMING RECORD

RYE, (New York), June 14.

The 18-year old Eleanor Holm, one of the members of the American Olympic team, has established the world swimming record for the 200 yards backstroke, the time being 2m-35-2|5secs.—Reuter.

FRENCH GOLF

PARIS, June 14.

The Britisher A. Lacey (Selston Park) won the French Open Golf Championship with an aggregate score of 295 for 72 holes. R. Golias (France) was second and A. Boyer (France) third.—Reuter.

of foreign deposits.—Reuter.

FRANTIC S.O.S. FROM AEROPLANE

How The Polish Aviator Was Rescued

LONDON, June 14.

A dramatic story of the luck rescue of the Stanley Hausner, the airman who wanted to fly the Atlantic but came down at sea, in midocean on June 12, has been wirelessed by Captain Wilson, master of the British tanker "Circle Shell". The ship was proceeding to the United States when the chief officer's attention was drawn to what resembled a peculiar shaped buoy four miles off. The telescope revealed that it was the partially submerged tail of an aeroplane.

There was no sign of life.

The "Circle Shell" deviated from her course, approached within a mile of the aeroplane and was amazed to see a human figure waving frantically from the machine.

A lifeboat put off in the fast approaching darkness and a raging sea and saved the man, who cried: "I am Stanley Hausner. Save my ship."

Hausner was rescued with difficulty in the increasing sea and fell exhausted into the lifeboat.

Reaching the "Circle Shell" he lurched across the deck and addressed the chief officer, saying: "Thanks very much, captain. I have been awaiting you eight days," and then collapsed.

An examination showed cuts and bruises but nothing serious. He is now recovering. He was amazingly fortunate as a few hours later a dense fog prevailed.—Reuter.

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BOMBAY

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ARRIVALS

June 15.

Maur, Svensen, Bangkok.

DEPARTURES

Marienfels, Hoagenson, Karachi
Bandra, Waltor, Busrah.
Kenya, Miller. Durban
Baron Fairly, Reid, Marmagoa.

LOADING

June 15.

Steamer President Van Burn for New York.
Steamer Ellora for Bussrah.
Steamer Gleneden for Rangoon
Steamer Mantua for China and Japan.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT

S S Kenya:—The B I S N Company's mail steamer Kenya, sailed yesterday for Durban with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Maur:—The F F Campbell Company's steamer Manur, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber.

S S Marienfels:—The L Edward Ltd. Steamer Marienfels sailed yesterday for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

S S Bandra:—The B I S N Company's steamer Bandra, sailed yesterday for Bussrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Baron Fairly:—Messrs. Madhavlal and Company's Steamer Baron Faidly, sailed yesterday for Marmagao with ballast.

EXPORTS

S S Gogra for London:—202 cases red sultava, M. Bhuta & Co.: 65 drums castor oil, A. Hargavandas & Co.: 16 bales animal skin, H. R. Rehmanbhai; 10 bales animal skin. A. E. Bhumenthal; 7 bales animal skin. A. A. Hirjee & Co.; 12 bales animal skin A. J. Calcuttawala; 5 bales animal skin F. Nizam & Co.: 9 bales woollen carpets, D. Abraham & Sons; 270 bags groundnut seed. T. S. Thadani & Sons.

For Hull:—1316 bags groundnut cakes, J. Kavers & Sons; 211 bales hide fleshing, J. Enchedma & Co.

For Dunkirk:—1280 bags ground nuts, K. Devchand & Co.; 550 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co.

S S Liehenfels for Hamburg:—1300 bags broundnut cakes, H. Ramji & Co.; 1270 bags Groundnut cakes, A. B. Ghandhi; 1425 bags groundnut cakes, A. R. Oomerbhoy; 220 bales cotton fly, L. O. Vora.

For Rotterdam:—1660 bags groundnut cakes H. Rowji & Co.: 2855 bags linseed oil cakes, A. B. Ghandhi.

For Passages:—160 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Brenen: 24 bales cotton raw, Bombay & Co.

For Antwerp:—55 bales cotton raw, O. Suleman & Co.

S S President Van Buren for New York:—52 bales neemdas, Cox and Kings Ltd.; 667 bags seasane seed, K. M. Nathoo; 140 cases cashewnut kernals S. Valibhai; 16 cases woollen druggists, Hindustani Arts Exporter; 2 cases neemdas, Hindustani Arts Exporter; 10 cases neemdas Thos. Cook and Sons; 80 bags dill seed, A. Govindji & Co.; 252 bags gumkaraya, D. Mavji & Co.; 42 bags plantago seed, F. F. Campbell & Co.; 136 bags plantago seed, R. Ratilal & Co.

For New York:—21 bales animal skin, D. Abraham & Sons.

For Boston: 68 bags plantago seed, F. F. Campbell & Co.

For Marseilles:—1740 bags groundnuts S. M. Rajgor & Co.; 70 bags Henna leanes, S. M. Rajgod & Co.: 675 bags castor seed, S. Valibhai; 60 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.: 72 bales henna leaves S M Rajgor & Co.

IMPORTS

Bombay, June 15.

S S Marienfels, Agent L. Edwards Ltd. from Hamburg:—425 cases lamps; 205 cases gloves and lamp parts; 1008 casese paper 94 cases padlocks; 15 cases woollen yarn; 800 bundle tubes; 600 bundle tubes; 600 bundle shorks for matches; 597 bundle ware; 134 drum bleaching powder; 100 cases hardware: 169 cases plywood; 1050 cases beer; 356 cases wire netting; 25 cases brandy; 200 cases tiles; 70 cases medicine; 76 cases spirits; 61 cases china clay; 380 cases sewing machinery; 45 cases chain; 131 cases nails; 440 cases milk; 487 cases straw boards 1472 bundle y. m. sheets; 483 bundle y. m. circles; 450 bundle copper sheets; 169 drum colour; 106 drum dyes 223 cases M. A. Foil; 1839 cases whaleoil; 3413 pieces timber (Aspen logs 580 cases slates; 76 cases batteries; 250 drum chemicals.

From Brenen:—64 bundle iron flanges; 445 cases beer; 156 cases bolts and nuts; 59 cases machinery; 25 cases motor car covers 361 glassware; 30 cases baryts; 38 cases rope; 366 drum bleaching powder; 150 cases plywood; 100 cases brassware; 188 bundle copper sheets; 125 bundle steel; 423 bundle straw boards; 1198 bundle aspen wood; 153 bundle mill boards; 200 bundle tiles; 100 bundle enamelware; 1057 bundle nails; 125 bundle plates; 3818 bundle wire.

For Antwerp:—340 bundle zinc sheets; 142 bundle nails; 226 bundle hoop iron; 101 bundle steel angles; 333 zinc plates; 50 bundle copper sheets; 1580 bundle steel hooks; 500 bundle steel rods 300 bundle steel circles; 156 bundle joists; 38 cases axle boxes; 900 bundle wire; 89 bundle screws; 50 bundle strawboards; 126 bundle chemicals; 70 cases paper; 47 cases oil; 75 cases tiles; 27 cases chrome alum; 205 cases tyres; 360 cases bolts and nuts; 652 cases glassware; 650 cases vegetable products; 440 drums dyes paste; 3020 drums dyes dry 215 bales art silk yarn.

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Shivlalji Atmaram, Laxmi Market, DELHI.
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Ups And Downs May Result From Daily Deliberations

(By "Our Financial Commissioner)

News from Paris in connection with the Lausanne Conference is hopeful but the prospects are discouraging. Success or otherwise entirely depends upon the strength behind the delegates of the various countries. In this connection it can be said that the British delegates will have sound backing as the policy of the present British Government is supported by a vast majority in Parliament. But it remains to be seen whether French and German delegates attending the Lausanne Conference will have any real mandate from the people of these countries. On the top of this, the difficulty about the United States of America still exists. The opening of the Conference will no doubt be promising and there will be some important ups and downs in commercial markets. However one will have to wait and find out how the deliberations of this Conference are received by each country. After the treaty of Versailles no Conference has ever met with the alternatives of a successfel compromise or the collapse of the economic and financial structure of the Central Europe.

MILL SHARES WEAK.

On the local Stock Exchange, Mill Shares displayed considerable weakness. There is utter absence of outside enterprise and most of the business is confined to brokers and jobbers. Mills are making heavy losses on their stocks of raw cotton and manufactured goods. Prices of cotton are declining and with prospects of no improvement in the demand of cloth, there can be no inducement to buyers of mill shares. Nevertheless, reports of rains in this country and news about the Lausanne Conference will have much influence on prices.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

Cotton mills in America are selling futures at the present low rates of cotton. This action on the part of mills is not voluntary, but Banks are bringing pressure on mills to liquidate their cotton and hence their stocks because of the persistent dullness of the cloth market. It is further understood that Southern Banks, against their agreement to help withhold 3 million bales until August 1st this year, are still holding considerable cotton as collateral. These holdings will be freed from their pledge on August 1st and the uncertainty as to what action they will take in reference to renewing these loans has no doubt created some apprehension.

PESSIMISM PARAMOUNT.

The mental effect of prices vlunging to new low levels is a dispentegrating one. Pessimism immediately becomes paramount. Cotton is indispensable to our existence on earth. Present prices under normal conditions would more than discount the weak statistical position. When politics loses its market influence, the weather and the Boll weevil will guide the course of cotton prices.

The cotton-man has always some opinion. Near the top he is cithir a Bear of a Bull and likewise near the bottom he is either of the two. It is funny that although one may have no interest in the cotton market, still he holds some opinion, because has to study the causes behind daily ups and downs. But now when cotton prices are at the lowest level within the memory of most living cotton operators, they refuse to form opinion because there is no argument left on the constructive side except the low level, which does not appeal to a spent-up Bull.

BULLION MARKET.

The Bullion market is reported to be dull and featureless because the turnover of business is restricted. But for the last two days there is a steady flow of offerings in Silver from an unknown source. Some believe it to be a shadow of coming events because big operators are generally supposed to possess more reliable information. These anticipations are not always correct. Many a time these big operators pay heavy losses, so one should not become over-enthusiastic in increasing risks, although there is nothing in the general situation at the moment to help an upward trend in the price of Silver.

OUR SEA-BORNE TRADE.

The monthly figures of the Sea-Borne trade of Bombay show that Imports amounted to Rs. 5,14,04,902 against Exports of Rs. 1,19,52,488. Thus the balance of trade on merchandise account will be about Rs. 4 crores against Bombay. This, however, has been met by exports of Gold valued at Rs. 3,28,06,612. Commodity prices have declined much more than the prices of manufactured articles and Bombay is buying dear foreign manufactured goods while there is no demand for raw materials. No country will be able to remain solvent if it continues its foreign trade with such adverse balances.

IS THERE NO BOYCOTT?

Further these figures show one very important fact that there is nothing like boycott in the city and all that one hears must be imaginary. Imports of foreign goods during tre month of May are about Rs. 46 lacs over the same month last year when prices were much higher. After knowing full details one will get a clear idea that, in spite of drastic declines in the prices of raw products, Bombay is importing freely foreign manufactured goods. It may be anything, but the sum total gives the net result.

RESEARCH IN COTTON INDUSTRY

(Continued from page 1.)

number of yarn breakages in the lower counts, takes the lead in 16s. and maintains it rights upto 36s. This superiority of system C in the higher counts is manifested in other properties of yarn. It also shows that spinning from double roving on the ordinary system gave the largest number of breakages. It further shows that spinning from intermidiate roving on the high draft systems in the selected counts was uneconomical except in 24s and 36s with samples nos. 904 and 949 respectively."

So far as the neppiness in the different yarns is concerned the conclusion is that "there is no apperent relationship between count and number of neps per yard-length of yarn, nor does the mode of spinning make any appreciable difference in the latter."

QUESTION OF EVENNESS.

Regarding the evenness of yarns spun out of the mixings it is stated on page 17 "Taking first the case of yarns spun from single or double hank roving, the results show that almost invariably yarns spun on high draft systems are more even than those spun on the ordinary system. Amongst the high draft systems, system A gave, with very few exceptions, more even yarns than either system B or system C. It should be noted that the superiority of A in this respect over the other two high draft systems has a tendency to dwindle away as the quality of mixture improves.——Of the three modes of spinning on the ordinary system, the one using double roving, double draft, gave decidedly the most uneven yarns, while the ring frame with tape-driven spindles gave on the whole more even yarns than the other."

ON HIGH DRAFT.

As regards yarns spun on the high draft systems from intermidate roving it will be seen that with only one exception (sample no 949. Twist multiplier 4.5) system A gave more even yarns than either B or C. Yarns obtained in this manner did not as a rule come up to the level of those spun from double hank roving upon the high draft systems, but they could easily compete with those spun from single hank roving on the ordinary system, (band drive as well as tape drive), and were certainly more even than those spun on the ordinary system, double roving double draft."

The highest standard warp counts and their strength in lbs. is the real criterion for any cotton mixing and the mechanical treatment it undergoes. If the highest count spun does not give the required standard strength then either the mixing is poor or there is something wrong with the system of mechanically treating cotton.

(To Be Continued.)

WATCH FOR THIS LABEL

BUY
Indian
CLOTH
THIS LABEL IS A WARRANTY THAT THE CLOTH IS MADE FROM INDIAN YARN WITH INDIAN LABOUR BY AN INDIAN COMPANY.
Look for this mark

WATCH FOR THIS LABEL

Indian Raw Materials
Indian Labour
Indian Capital
ARE
THE FOUNDATIONS
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The Bombay Cotton Mill Industry
IS BUILT AND WORKS.
Why Buy a Yard of Foreign Cloth?
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BOMBAY MILLS GIVE
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Dhoties, Saries, Drills, Coatings Suci, Shirtings, Crepe, Twill, Thana, Checks, Canvas, Towels, Doria, Mulls, Jacquard, Dobby and Grey Chadars, Longcloth Voiles, Mocklino Grey, Bleached and Mercerised Yarns. From 2s. to 84s.

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PICTURE PUZZLES COMPETITION

2nd Series — 2nd Series

RS. 1,000 FIRST PRIZE For All Correct Or Nearest Solution

Rs. 500 SECOND PRIZE
Rs. 200 THIRD PRIZE
AND
20 CONSOLATION PRIZES

Owing to the stupendous success of our last PICTURE PUZZLE COMPETITION, we have, in view of popular demand, decided to run a 2nd Series. As before, thirty-two familiar objects have been selected.

Each of the pictures represents a part taken from some familiar object. All you have to do is to find out the object to which each picture belongs. To simplify the Competition still further we give the names of the thirty-two objects from which the parts illustrated have been selected. You are not asked to name the part, but simply the object to which you think it belongs.

All that is required is a little careful observation and 1,000 RUPEES may await you for your labour, if you get all the names correct.

Rules

1. Here are the names of the objects from which the parts illustrated have been taken:—

SODA WATER BOTTLE, BICYCLE, TUMBLER, MOTOR HORN, RING, MATCH BOX, BRUSH, BARREL, SYRINGE, RUG, MALLET, LAUNDRY IRON, ROLLING PIN, LADDER, SPADE, LOCK, REEL, CIGARETTE PACKET, PEN, CHATTY, RUPEE, POSTAGE STAMP, DOOR HANDLE, TAP, TOP, TOWEL, CHAIR, BELT, HOOKHA, BOOK, SPECTACLES, BUCKET.

2. What you have to do is to fill in, in the Spaces provided below each picture the names of the object to which you think the part belongs.
3. Only the NAMES of the object as given in the Clues are to be used. You are NOT required to give the name of the part illustrated.
4. After you have filled in all the names of the objects, write your name and full address clearlyin the coupon given below. Then cut out the Coupon and your solution and enclose EIGHT ANNAS IN "QUARTER-ANNA" or "HALF-ANNA" STAMPS AS ENTRANCE-FEE.
5. Address your entries to:

THE COMPETITION MANAGER,
PICTURE PUZZLES COMPETITION,
POST BOX NO. 706,
Bombay.

Local residents may, if they choose, enclose 8-ANNAS in COIN instead of STAMPS and hand in their entries at the Competition Counter in the Offices of the **"BOMBAY CHRONICLE"** and the **"BOMBAY SAMACHAR,"** and obtain receipt for the same.

6. Alterations, corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the entrants submitting such.
7. No correspondence will be entered into and all competitors enter this Competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final, legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition, and that all competitors accept to be governed by these rules.
8. All entries must be received not later than the last post on ***21 June 1932.***
9. In case of ties the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion, and his decision will be final.
10. Any number of entries may be submitted by each competitor, Provided a separate Coupon, Solution and Entrance Fee is enclosed for each entry.
11. No competitor can win more than one prize.
12. No responsibility is accepted for non-receipt of entries.
13. This is a joint competition appearing simultaneously in the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar."
14. IMPORTANT: It has been decided to adopt the system of CLAIM FORMS for this Competition. Competitors are therefore advised to keep correct copies of their entries. As soon as possible, after the close of this Competition, the CORRECT SOLUTIONS will be published, together with CLAIM FORM. Rules regarding the submission of these will then be given.

REMEMBER TO KEEP COPIES OF YOUR ENTRIES.

16. Write your name and address clearly on the back of the envelopes containing your entries. THIS IS MOST IMPORTANT.

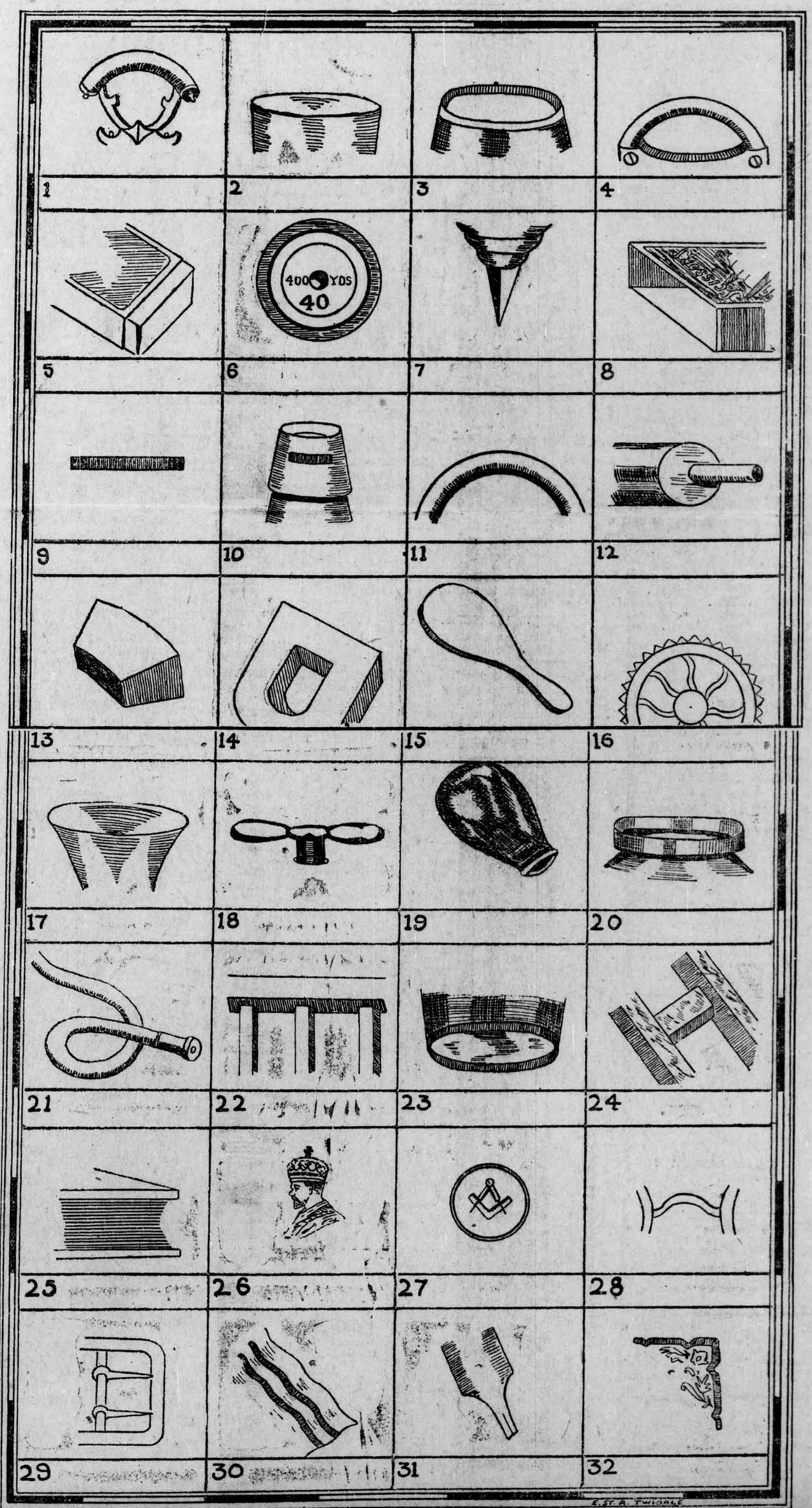
Picture Puzzle

COMPETITION COUPON

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

.....



A STUDY OF GREAT GARBO

(Continued from page 3.)

"gag" and it is sincere. The woman sees no reason why her private life should contact her public career, and the remarkable "one-track" mind which makes her such a thorough-going creative artist, makes her equally consistent in her unbroken adherence to this policy.

How this came about is an interesting story in itself..

With her sensational acclaim by fans, after "The Torrent" and "The Temptress," it was natural that newspaper and magazine interest should become centred on Garbo. At first she was persuaded to meet interviewers. Always gracious, always considerate, and never rude, this strange girl tried in her then limited English to convince writers that she did not want her private life and affairs laid bare before avid readers.

And always the same questions from interviewers!

"Will you marry John Gilbert?"

"What do you think of love?"

..."Ad infinitum." "What do you eat? "...Are you going back to Sweden?"...without end.

Garbo once defended her right to herself, off the screen, comparing her position before interviewers to a gold-fish in a glass bowl.

THE PRICE OF SECLUSION

Eventually, after continuous misquoting and almost possessiveness of her soul by expansive and imaginative writers, Garbo closed the door. Since that time the combined strength of all her advisors, and of the executives of her company, have not been sufficent to pry it open. To-day requests for interviewes are not even mentioned to Garbo. It simply goes without further comment or suggestion that she will not see anybody. And that has included ex-Presidents. Dukes, Counts, Generals, or "what have you."

In an officious and noisy world, however, such a determined attempt to gain complete seclusion is not without its grief.

Garbo is undoubtedly a lonely woman, and from the standards of most folk, not a particularly happy one.

However, for Garbo, it is the only life she could live. She is happy by her own rules of happiness. Moderns grab for tin whistles to express their happiness. Garbo finds it in quiet and silence.

What are her plans for the future?

No one knows.

One of the very small group who are her confidantes asked her this question one day.

She simply shrugged her shoulders.

In doing so she undoubtedly answered to the best of her own knowledge.

GARBO'S PHYLOSOPHY.

Garbo is not crystal gazer. Perhaps much of the enormous personal concentration which made her a star, and which is keeping her at that status so successfully, comes from a philosophy embodied in the words "Sufficent unto the day is the evil thereof,"

When Garbo quits the screen the tremendous energy which she has poured out for the cinemas will have to find an outlet somewhere.

Will she write?

Will she paint?

Or will she merely sit on her island in a Swedish sea, and immerse her mind in her own private philosophy or her own thoughts?

No one knows Garbo well enough to venture a guess, not even members of her own widely scattered family.

Whatever she does do, most certainly need not be done for years.

Never before has the screen shown a star with such extraordinary lasting qualities. And it may be a long time again before there appears on the cinematic horizon another star with just such a combination of characteristics as that which has built Garbo into the most amazing single figure of cinema history.—"Hindu."

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

Foreign Buying And Covering

BOMBAY, June 15.

The New York cotton futures market was fairly active on improved buying on Tuesday influenced by foreign buying and covering by shorts.

Prices opened at a decline of 6 to 2 points and advanced about 11 points from the opening level. Later on there was some liquidation and the market closed at a rise of 4 to 2 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 5 points at 5.20c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 4 to 2 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 3 points at 5.13c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 4 points. The undertone was steady throughout the session. Reports that further rains in the belt have increased, weevil activity in the Eastern Etates, and strength of the Egyptian market have been supporting influences. The trade news has not been encouraging. The market closed very steady at a rise of 6 to 7 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 1 point at 4-18d.

East Indian cotton futures closed at a rise of 7 points and Egyptian Cotton prices advanced 19 to 13 points.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was firm and closed at a rise of 53 to 20 points.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co., in their report state as under:—

Maket continues steady. Recent excessive rains have done some damage in the Eastern Belt and Boolweevil activity is reported to be spreading throughout Georgia and Carolina.

American Government's latest winter wheat production estimate showing 410 million bushels as against the earlier expectation of 600 million bushels and the Farm Board stocks having been reduced to about 100 million bushels out of 600 million in consequence of larger shipments to Russia has rectified the statistical position. Although the spring wheat acreage is reported to be larger than last year in Canada, Australia and Argentine the shortage of grain supply

APPROXIMATE STRADDLE

New York—Liverpool:—July, 266; Oct. 241; an. 230.

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach J/Aug.—Liverpool July (expected) Rs. 15 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—Broach J/Aug. 154—New York July 5.11 Rs. 1 at 3.66 1/2 Cross Rate.

in Russia and the smaller stocks on the Continent is expected to counter-balance the statistical position. The recent sharp recovery in Sugar in consequence of the improved statistical position has demonstrated the fact that uneconomic prices alone will ultimately adjust the supply and demand position.

According to the Cotton statistical date of a leading American Bank the production of outside growths has declined by about 25 per cent. during the last two seasons and the statistical position of American cotton will adjust itself to an economic level during October|November. At the moment, however all attention is centred on politics and the forth-coming Conferences will be closely watched.

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York, June 13.

October—	
Highest	5.35 (2-47 p.m.)
Lowest	5.21 (10 11 a.m.)

New York, June 14.

October—	
Highest	5.41 (2-28 p.m.)
Lowest	5.30 (opening)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool.—Heavy selling by Anglo-American House well taken supported market. Steady Sakel and trade buying.

Liverpool. — Market steadier. Continued rains Eastern Belt. more weevil complaints and hopes something constructive Lausanne are sustaining influences.

New York.—Cotton spot houses good buyers. July covering. Unfavourable weather.

New York.—Sugar. — Cuban interests covering. Short dedges. Sentiment bullish.

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends, Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson dated 13-6-32 (5-42 p.m.):

"Tone rather steadier but not much business doing."

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

Dated 13th:—

11-12 a.m.—Market advanced on better Egyptian.

8-35 p.m.—New York.—Wall Street buying owing to continued rains.

Dated 14th:—

U. S. A. Mills consumption during May, 332,000 (against 367,000 during April 1932).

(Compared with 466,000 during May 1931 and 474,000 during May 1930).

New York cables.—Think fair chance of combination, equalisation Debenture Bill passing in the House; think will be killed in the Senate or vetoed. Might easily cause some narrowing Liverpool straddle.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 14.

July	5.11 plus 03
October	5.35 plus 03
December	5.49 plus 03
January 1933	5.57 plus 04
March 1933	5.73 plus 02
Middling Spot	5.20 plus 05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, June 14.

July	5.13 plus 03
October	5.32 plus 02
Middling Spot	5.13 plus 04

NEW YORK 10-55 a.m.

As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

July	5-10
January	5.56

NEW YORK, Noon Call

July	5-12
October	5-12
October	5-37
January	5-58

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 7,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain, 1,000 bales.

Day's Exports to the Continent 4,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, June 14.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations	To-day's Closing.
June, 1932	.....	3.30+.07
July, 1932	3.86	3.38+.07
August, 1932	.....	3.89+.07
September, 1932	.....	3.88+.07
October, 1932	3.86	3.88+.07
November 1932	.....	3.89+.07
December, 1932		3.90+.06
January, 1933	3.91	3.93+.07
February, 1933		3.95+.07
March, 1933	3.95	3.98+.07
April, 1933		4.00+.07
May, 1933	4.00	4.03+.07
June, 1933		4.05+.07
Middling Spot,		4.18+.07

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 14.

Sakellaridis:—

July	5.66
October	5.89
November	5.94
December	K 6.01
January	6.06
March	6.17
May	6.29
F. G. F. Spot	5.85

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 14.

Broach,—	
Fully (Good Staple)	3.69
Fine, (Good Staple)	3.81
Superfine (Good Staple)	3.93
O P. Oomra:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	4.32
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	4.47
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	4.62
Bengal:—	
Good	3.23
Fully Good	3.33
Fine	3.43
Scinde,—	
Lully Good	3.33
Fine	3.43
Superfine	3.53

Liverpool, June 15.

Previous closing	3.88
To-day's expectation	3.88
To-day's opening	3.90
Difference	plus 02

LONDON PRODUCE

London, June 14.

Cottonseed Bombay Hull ton—No offers

Castorseed Bombay Hull ton—June/July sellers £10-15-0

Rapeseed Toria, Hull/Continent,—June/July sellers £10-0-0

LINSEED.

London, June 14.

Linseed Calcutta, (London) ton—June-July sellers £9-5-0

Linseed La Plata C.I.F. Hull ton June sellers £7-12-6

Linseed Bombay (London)—June/July sellers £10-0-0

LONDON RUBBER.

London, June 14.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb Spot sellers 1 13/16

Bombay Cotton

Absence Of Rains

Bombay, June 15.

In sympathy with steadier New York advices, the local forward cotton market opened very steady and advanced on short covering influenced by reports no rains in cotton growing districts.

Broach J/A. was expected to open at Rs. 154 but it opened firm at Rs. 155/8 and advanced to Rs. 156/12 on active short covering. At this level there was some long liquidation as any undue rise in the local market will make it difficult for any export demand for actual cotton. Prices declined to Rs. 155/8. New Broach A/M. had advanced to Rs. 171 but later on it eased off.

Liverpool opened steady at a rise of 2 points and later on it was 6 up. Our market closed firm on heavy buying by byzar operators and closed as under:—

Broach J/A 157/8
New Broach A/M 171/4
Bengal July 134/4

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, June 15.

Silver market was quiet but steady to-day. Business was restricted and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Jeth delivery opened at Rs. 55/12 and advanced to Rs. 55/14. In Gold there was little business.

Bar Silver Ready	55	12	0
Jeth delivery	55	14	0
Jeth Teji Mandi	0	8	0
Ashad delivery	56	2	0
Ashad Teji Mandi	1	6	0
Bar Gold Ready	28	1	0

LINSEED OIL

London, June 14.

Linseed Oil naked London cwt:
July/Aug sellers 12/9
Sep/Dec sellers 13/4 1/2

WHEAT— BALTIC EXCHANGE

London, June 14.

Rozario Santa Fe per 64 lb car goes—
June/July sellers 24/9

Barletta Russo per 64 lb cargoes June/July sellers 2b

Wheat South Australian parcels—June/July sellers 25/3

Wheat Choice White Karachi parcels—
June/July value 27/6

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, June 14.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25
C & F Calcutta—
June/July per cwt 7/9
C & F Bombay—
June/July per cwt 7/9 1/2
C & F Karachi
June/July per cwt 7/9 1/2

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET.

New York June 14.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)—Spot 8 1/16

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, June 14

Chartered Bank of I A & C £ 10-1/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank London Reg. £ 95-1/4
P & O Banking Corporation £6
Funding Loan 4 per cent. £ 101-1/4
Conversion Loan 3½ per cent. £ 88-3/8
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent £ 44-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £ 56
Indian Stock 3½ per cent Sterling Loan £ 67
Indian Stock 4½ per cent. Sterling Loan £ 90
Consols, 2½ per cent £ 63-1/2
War Loan 6 per cent £ 102-1/8
Victory Bonds, 4 per cent £ 101-1/2

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS

LONDON, June 14

Demand Bills 3.66-1/4

LONDON SILVER

LONDON, June 14

Silver—Market is featureless
Spot 16-7/8
Forward 16-15/16

LONDON GOLD

LONDON, June 14

Gold Bar Fine per oz. £5-12-8

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

LONDON, June 14

Interest Day to Day Loans 3/8 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 3/4 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 1-51-64 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 1-29/32 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 2-3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 3-1/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES

LONDON, June 14

T T London on Berlin 15-50
T T London on Amsterdam 9-07
T T London on Brussels 26-33
T T London on Madrid 44-53
T T London on Milan 71-62
T T London on Berne 18-31
T T London on Paris 93-21
T T London on Prague 123-75
T T London on New York 3.66-5/8

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 15.

B C Rate T T 1/5 7/8.
B C Rate D D 1/5 7/8.

LONDON:—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 29/32 June
Banks Selling D D 1/5 29-32
Banks Selling T T 1/5 7/8 July.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 31/32
Banks Buying D D 1/6.
Banks Buying 3 Months 1/6 3/32 June.
Banks Buying 3 Months 1/6 1/16 August.
Banks Buying 3 Months 1|6 1|32 15th August.

NEW YORK:—
B C Rate T T 368.
Banks Selling T T 367.
Banks Buying T 8 363.

PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 690
Banks Buying D D 710

AMSTERDAM:—
Banks Selling D D 67-1/2.

JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 116.
Banks Buying 60 days 111.

HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 86 5/8.

SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 113

SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 156 1/8

JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 67-7-8.

CROSS RATES—
New York/London 3.66 1/4 14th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/8 15th inst.
Japan/London 1/8 3/8 14th inst.
London/Paris 93.20 14th inst.
London/Belgium 26.50 14th inst.
London/Switzerland 18.75 14th inst.
London/Italy 71.75 14th inst.
London/Berlin 15.50 14th inst.
London/Holland 9.07 14th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.50 14th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold £5:12:8 14th inst.

Silver London Ready 16 7/8, 14th inst.

Silver London Forward 16 15/16, 14th inst.

Silver New York Ready 28, 14th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos 1 1/16 p.c. 14th inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos 1 5/16 p.c. 14th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2½ per cent.
Money:—Call 3 per cent.
3 Months. 3 per cent. 6 Months 3 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 15.

June	110.50	—1.00
Sept.	115.90	—2.50
December	117.80	—2.10

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM

RATES.

Bombay, June 15.

	Sup.	Fi	FG	Good.
M.G. Bengal U. P. Rajputana	144	140	136	132
M.G. Panjab	142	138	134	130
M.G. Oomra No. 3	149	145	141	...
M.G. Oomra No. 1	160	156	152	...
M.G. Oomra No. 2	154	150	146	...
M.G. Punjab-American	172	169	163	161
M.G. Surat	214	211	207	203

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 15.

Bengal Superfine	135
Bengal Fine	130
Bengal F.G.	125
Sindh-Punjab Fine	130
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	125
Wardia-Hingt. Fine	148
Nagpur Savner Fine	148
Yeotmal Fine	145
Arvi Fine	145
Ellichpur Fine	142
Amraoti Fine	140
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	140
Mulkapur Fine	137
Khandesh Fine	137
Mutnia F.G.	132
Jalna-Sailu F.G.	137
Burwah Sanavad F.G.	140
Ujjain-Shujaulpur F.G.	140
Broach F.G.	152
Punjab-American	167
Punjab-American mix	152
Cambodia	212
Miraj-Sangli	162
Compta Good	172
Jinja	225
Busoga	235
Kampala	245

LONDON METALS

LONDON, June 14

Copper Braziers	£ 39
Yellow Metal	£ 33-3/4
Spelter hard (Indian Brands	£ 11-1/2
Corrugat Sheets 24 Gauge	£ 9-3/8
Tin English Ingot	£ 116

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 15.

TAXABLES

	Rs.	a.
3 1|2 p.c. G.P. Notes	61	8
4 p.c. 1931|36 Conv.	93	4
4 p.c. 1934|37 Loan	92	4
4 p.c. 1960|70 Loan	69	15
4 1|2 p.c. 1934 Bonds	97	10
4 1|2 p.c. 1955|60 Loan	79	12
5 p.c. 1929|47 Loan	94	4
5 p.c. 1934|44 Loan	94	4
5 p.c. 1935 Bonds	97	12
6 p.c. 1933|36 Bonds	100	6
6 1|2 p.c. 1935 T Bonds	102	6
5 1|2 p.c. 1938|40 Loan	98	0

TAXFREES.

	Rs.	a.
5 p.c. 1945|55 Loan	100	12
5 p.c. 1933 Bonds	100	7
6 p.c. 1932 Bonds	100	10
6 1|2 p.c. B.D.L.	104	7

STATE LOANS.

	Rs.	a.
5 1|2 p.c. 1938 Myore	102	0
5 p.c. 1955 Mysore	99	0

CORPORATION LOANS.

TAXABLES.

	Rs.	a.
4 p.c. B.P.T. 1974	67	1
4 p.c. M.Deb. 1974	66	0
5 p.c. M.Deb. 1959	81	3
6 p.c. M.Deb. 1954	99	0
6 p.c. K.P.T. 1956	98	8
6 1|2 p.c. B.I.T. 1937	107	4

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 15.

In full-pressed Bales	2 Days.	Since 1st Sept. This year.
Khandesh	72	113950
Central India	.....	115,386
Barsi and Nagar	.....	76,400
Hyderabad-Gaorani	.....	21,298
Berar	172	245,290
Central Provinces	14	72,343
Total Oomras	258	634,967
Dholera	3,225	205,880
N.-W. Provinces	.....	26,801
Rajputana	.....	53,652
Sind-Punjab	.....	138,569
Broach	452	247,291
Coompta & Dharwar	329	47,245
Westerns-Northerns	.....	19,171
Cocianada	.....	7
Tinnevelly and Cocoanada	.....	7
Persian	.....	2,736
American	611	264,459
Egyptian & American	308	225,912
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	.....	318
Total	5,183	1,873,166

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 15.

In full-pressed Bales.	1st Sept. to 9th June. 13.6-32.	This year.
Europe	463	116,335
Japan & China	2,152	650,658
Coast Ports	.....	33,670
Up-country by Rail	.....	165,677
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	.....	15,745
Total	2,613	971,085

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 15.

	Bales.
Khandeish	72
Berar	172
Central Provinces	14
Dhollera	3,225
Broach	452
Compta-Dharwar	329
Americans	611
Egyptians	256
East Africans	52
	Cwts.
Wheat	7,634
Linseed	4,570
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seeds	440
Groundnuts	1,607
Castorseed	1,022
Rice	4,530
Myrabollams	1,102
Cottonseed	1,293
Gram	193
Joowar	197
Bajree	206
	Tons.
Coal	4,276

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, June 15.

F. P. Bales.	1931-32.	1930-31.
Receipts to date 14-6-32	9769000	8763000
Receipts Yesterday 14.6-32	7000	3000
Exports to date 14-6-32	8165000	6526000
Stock at Ports 10-6-32	3726000	3133000
Stock Interior Towns 10.6-32	1497000	973000
Stock Liverpool 10-6-32	799000	1037000
Visible Supply 10-6-32	7441000	6064000
Quantity in Sight 10-6-32	14377000	12897000
Quantity out of Sight	12130000	9909000

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

BETTER FEELING AND SHORT COVERING

General Improvement In Prices

Bombay, June 15.

The share market ruled very steady on improved buying influenced by the rise in cotton market. Shorts were covering and in the absence of offerings prices improved. In the miscellaneous section there was some buying in Hydro-Electric shares. The rise was general and most of the active scrips record improvement in prices.

It was rumoured that the political situation in this country will also improve in the near future. The undertone of the

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, June 15.

Bombay Dyeing 618,22
Century 179,83.2
Colaba 56-14
Cresent 41
Fazul 291,60
Indore 317,20
Madhowji N,10
Nagpur 226,28
New Great 10316
Pearl 146,48
Simplex 18
Swadeshi 189,83
Burma 305,6
Hdro 118,21
Tram 12.3,14-6,14-1
Def. 240
Ord. 21-4,12
Bundi 13.10|N
Indian 170,73
Katni Ord. 150
Alcock 96-14

market was healthy. Bombay Dyeings opened at 618/12 and closed at 622/8. Fazuls were the centre of attraction and closed at 266/4, a rise of Rs. 7/8 over the last close. Pearls were done upto 148/12, and Centuries fluctuated between 180 and 183/2. Nagpores closed at 228/12 and Swadeshis were steady at 188/12 at the close. Bombay Trams opened at 112/5 and finished strong at 114/1. Hydros found buyers upto 121/1. Burmas remained neglected at 4306/4. Indian Cements improved to 173/2. Imperial Fully Paids declined to 1005. Andhra ordinaries closed at 855.

MILLS.

Bombay, June 15.

100 Ahm. Advance 266/14
Apollo 2.
10 Bombay Cotton P. 1|8.
600 Bombay Cotton 50-0.
250 Bombay Dyeing 622|8.
250 Bradbury P. 127-8.
250 Bradbury 135.
100 Century 183|2.
100 Central 189/12.
100 Central India 228|12.
100 Colaba 56|4.
100 Cooria 115
100 Crescent 46/14.
250 Currim. 50-0
250 Dabid 80.
250 Dawn 425
200 Ed. Sassoon 25.
1 E. D. Sassoon D 0-2-9.
100 Elphinstone P. 20-12
100 Elphinstone 3-0-0.
250 Fazulbhoy 266|4.
100 Finlay 82-8.
1000 Framji Petit 150.
100 Gokak 92|8.
1000 Hindustan 1350
100 Indore Malwa 320.
250 Jamshed 4-0.
50 Kastoorchand 6|8.
100 Khatau 80
100 Kohinoor 107|8.
250 Laxmi 810
100 Madhowji 10-0
250 Madras United 200
1000 Maneckji Petit 700
100 Meyer Sassoon 15.
1000 Morarji 410
50 Mysore 103-12
200 New Great 106|4.
200 New Great P. 111-4
100 New City 40.
250 Pabani 81.14.
250 Pearl 148|12.
100 Phoenix 263-12
10 Premier 1-0
100 Shapurji 5-0.
1000 Sholapur 1670.
250 Simplex 17|8.
100 Swan 56-8
100 Swadeshi 183|12.
25 Tata P. 15
25 Tata 16
500 Vishnu P. 512-8.
500 Vishnu 1350.
1000 Western 722-8.

BANKS.

100-50 Baroda 68.
50-25 Central 14|5
£10-5 Eastern 57|8
600 Imperial 1005.
500125 Imperial Contr. 248|2.
100-50 India 86.
5 Union 3/5

CEMENT.

10 Bundi 13|10.
70 Gwalior 52
250 Indian 173|2.
100 Katni 1st P. 103-4
100 Katni 2nd P. 106
40 Katni Def. 550.
100 Katni 150.
10 Punjab P. 9|4.
10 Punjab 7/10
100 Shahabad 207|8.

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P. 7-3.
10 Jupiter 6|8.
15 New India 17/6
200 Oriental 1680.
10 Vulcan 5|4.

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad 118|12.
1000 Andhra Val P 980.
1000 Andhra Val. 855
50 Bom. Tram. 114/1
100 Tata Hydro P. 105
100 Tata Hydro 121/9
1000 Tata Power P 1135.
1000 Tata Power 512/8

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij 603/12
100 Amritsar Patti 90.
100 Central Provin. 65/12
100 Dho: Barramati 74-8
100 Guzrat 46.0
100 Mandra Bhon 54
500 Tapti Valley 575.

MINING.

10 Central India 1-8-0
10 Shivrajpur 11/4
150 Tata Steel 1 P. 118|12.
100 Tata Steel 2 P 40
30 Tata Steel D 240.
75 Tata Steel 21/12

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock 96/14
250 Bom. Steam. 138/12
250 Bom. Telephone 52
8s. Brt. B. Petrol 2-8
125 Bim. Burma Old 306/4
50 Bom. Burma New 101/4
100 Ind. Bleaching 127-8
15 Scindia 6/9

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, June 15.

81 Colaba Land Mill Ghatanjin 155
100 Do. Yeotmal 155
100 Mithabhai Nathoo Wun. 156
67 Narshi Nagshi Akola 146
27 Do. Amraoti 145
58 Do. Karanja 144
199 Motiram Vaghji Himatnagar 154½
113 Patel Cotton Raichur 135½
100 Japan T. & Co. Miyagaon 1 on
100 P. R. Vakharia Broach 1 on
100 Do. Dabhoi 1 on
100 Do. Badarpur 156-5/8
100 Motiram Vaghji Badarpur 155

ROOM RATES.

Bombay, June 15.

Bengal 134 July.
Broach 170 A./M.
Broach 156 J./A.

SPOT RATE.

Bombay, June 15.

Bengal	144	140	136	132
Punjab	142	138	134	130
Rajputana	144	140	136	132
P. A.	172	169	165	161
K. V.	172	169	165	161
Dholera	160	157	153	149
Kalajin	161	158	154	150
Surat	214	211	207	203
Rajpipla	209	206	202	198
Navsari	219	216	212	208
Oomra No. 3	153	149	145	141
C. P. No. 1	164	160	156	152
C. P. No. 2	158	154	150	146

Free State Land Annuity Payment

LONDON, June 15.

To-day has been mentioned as the date on which the Irish Free State default in respect of 1,500,000 sterling land annuity payment, and it has been confirmed at Dublin that cheque has not been sent. The date however is of no real significance as payment is due on or before June 30 and practice has been for the Free State to remit in the second half of June.—Reuter's Special.

Madras Lady "Dictator" Arrested

MADRAS, June 15.

The police arrested 16 men and five women volunteers including the City Congress lady "Dictator" for picketing of foreign cloth shops in Rajanbazar, on Tuesday evening.

The "dictator" and another volunteer were detained in police custody while the rest were released.—A. P.

Sensational Dacoity In Barabanki

LUCKNOW, June 15.

News has reached here of a sensational dacoity in the village of Alipore in the Barabanki District in which about forty dacoits armed with lathis and firearms are reported to have raided the house of a Zamindar and to have assaulted him and his wife severely and then decamped with cash and ornaments valued at Rs. 3,000.—A. P.

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1932

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ROUND-UP IN CALCUTTA

Arrests of Congressmen

BENGAL CONFERENCE SESSION PREVENTED

Tickets Stopped For Mofussil Delegates

CALCUTTA, June 15.

In view of the announcement made through posters that the Provincial Conference which has been declared unlawful, will be held somewhere in Calcutta on June 16, police made simultaneous raids this morning and arrested nine Congress leaders.

It is reported that railway tickets to Sealdah from mofussil districts have been stopped under instructions from district officers, to persons suspected to be attending the proposed Calcutta Conference.

DICTATOR ARRESTED

BIJNOR, June 14.

Congressmen tried to hold the "Western U. P. Conference" today. The Provincial Dictator went to the Kutchery with a few men and was arrested with five Congressmen before any meeting could be held or speech made. He could not deliver his presidential address of which copies were recovered. Six women and eight Congressmen, who followed the 'dictator', were sent back to their houses. The crowd was declared unlawful. Orders under Section 144 Cr. P. C. have been issued, prohibiting meetings and processions for one month. Orders under Section Four of the Emergency Powers Ordinance restricting their movements has been issued on twenty men.—A. P.

AT DACCA

DACCA, June 14.

Of seventy-five persons arrested in connection with the District Political Conference, only four are still detained. Others were released last night.—A. P.

138 ARRESTS IN CUTTACK

CUTTACK, June 13.

Altogether 138 persons were arrested on Sunday in connection with an attempt to hold a session of the Utkal Provincial Conference that morning.—A. P.

PICKETS RELEASED

MADRAS, June 14

Thirteen volunteers, including three women, were arrested for picketing at Ratan Bazar last evening and released subsequently.—A. P.

PROPERTIES RETURNED

CALCUTTA, June 14.

The Natungunj Physical Culture School house at Bankura and articles belonging to the Feni Congress Committee and the Sahadevpur Club, which were taken possession of by the police in the earlier days of civil disobedience, the organisations having been declared unlawful, have now been returned under the orders of the local Government.—A. P.

"BRIEF SPELL OF FREEDOM"

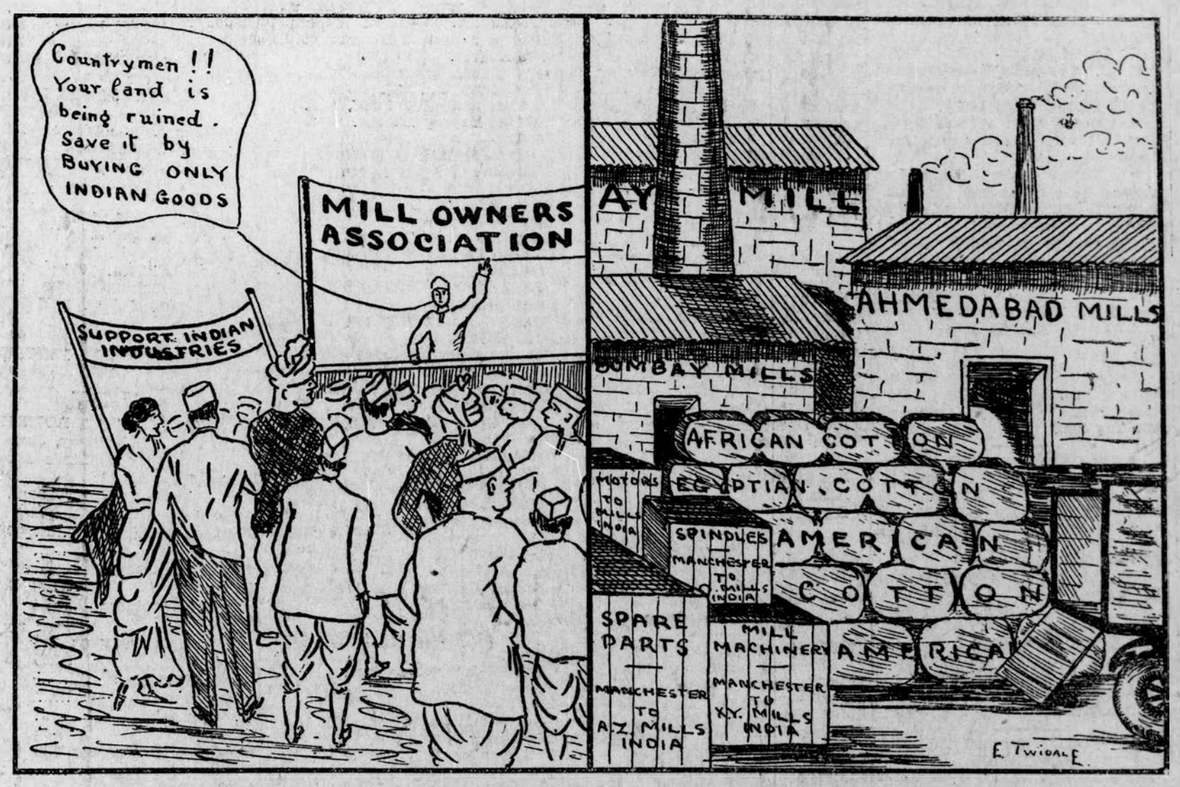
BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A Congressman, who was arrested by the Bombay C.I.D. under the Emergency Powers Ordinance on April 16, was released on parole at 3-22 p.m. on June 13, and served with an order to report himself to Superintendent Godwin at the Commissioner's office within ten minutes. He was further directed not to leave the Commissioner's office within that time. He left the Commissioner's office exactly at 3-52 p.m. and was re-arrested within a couple of minutes.

The accused was charged to-day before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court for disobeying the Commissioner's order.

The accused did not take part in the proceedings. The magistrate, finding him guilty, sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

TWO SIDES OF THE PICTURE


Countrymen !! Your land is being ruined. Save it by BUYING ONLY INDIAN GOODS
MILL OWNERS ASSOCIATION
SUPPORT INDIAN INDUSTRIES
AHMEDABAD MILLS
BOMBAY MILLS
AFRICAN COTTON
EGYPTIAN COTTON
AMERICAN COTTON
SPINDLES MANCHESTER TO MILLS INDIA
SPARE PARTS MANCHESTER TO A.Z. MILLS INDIA
MILL MACHINERY MANCHESTER TO K.Y. MILLS INDIA
E. TWIDALE

The Millowners' Motto: "Don't do as we do, but do as we tell you."

(Note:—Over 6 lakhs of foreign cotton valued at Rs. 12 crores were imported into Bombay in 1931-32).

LIBERIAN ATROCITIES

LEAGUE ENQUIRY

Mr. Mackenzie Appointed Commissioner

LONDON, June 14.

In connection with startling allegations of mis-government in Liberia Mr. Mackenzie of the League of Nations Secretariat is sailing from London for Monrovia (capital of Liberia) as the League Commissioner to inquire into the state of affairs.

At its meeting on May 13 the League Council decided to send a representative to Liberia, the African Negro Republic, to investigate atrocities and endeavour to establish law and order.

Reports from investigators describe the alarming conditions in the country.

There is no Budget and no money.

Salaries and traders' bills have been unpaid for months.

Cannibalism still exists among certain tribes, and

Thousands of natives are seeking refuge in the bush out of sheer terror.

LIBERALS ROUTED

General Election In Newfoundland

LONDON, June 14.

St. Johns—The United Newfoundland Party (Conservative Opposition) has scored an overwhelming victory over the Liberals, led by ex-Premier Sir Richard Squires, in the General Election. The opposition has won twenty seats. Only one Liberal has hitherto been returned. Both Sir Richard Squires and Lady Squires have been defeated. Five results are still to come.

The election was a sequel to the political disturbances in April when Sir Richard Squires was forced to flee from an angry crowd which besieged Parliament buildings demanding his resignation.—Reuter.

GIRLS IN SHORTS AND INDIAN MUSLINS

Fashions As Seen At Ascot

LONDON, June 14.

Girls in shorts and long flannel trousers in the numerous popular parts on the opening day at Ascot contrasted with the vivid fashions in the enclosures. All manner of dresses were in brilliant parade, fashions ranging from twill looking as if made from Turkish towelling to the finest embroidered Indian Muslins, which only just concealed the figures of their wearers, and old lace—relic of the Victorian era—adorned many hats. The King, Queen and members of the Royal Family drove down the course in a procession of seven landaus, which made a splendid spectacle in the Brilliant sunlight.—Reuter.

Germany's Balanced Budget!

CUT IN UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCE

BERLIN, June 14.

Thanks to a Draconian emergency decree, the budget for 1932, balances at 8.2 milliard marks. Three emergency decrees will be issued this week, imposing even more drastic cuts in a social services than, ex-Chancellor Bruening had contemplated.—Reuter.

The first emergency decree was issued to-day. It reduces unemployment welfare allowances to ten per cent to 23 per cent. "Means" test will be imposed on the totally unemployed after six weeks' relief and certain war pensions and orphans allowances will also be reduced.

Wage and salary recipients will pay a tax ranging from one and a half to six and half per cent. There will be a salt tax of twelve pfennings per kilo and all business, even the smallest, will pay a turnover tax.

Government announce that they will not impose further taxes which will merely lead to a drop in the revenue. Therefore, the remedy lies in the curtailment of State expenditure. Government will try their utmost to revive home-markets by external measures such as establishing small holdings and introducing voluntary labour service.—Reuter.

BANK'S MONEY LOST

MULTAN, June 14.

About Rs. 2,60,000 are alleged to be missing from the Imperial Bank of India's Multan Office. It is suspected that some employee of the office unlocked the iron room and escaped with the money. It is understood that the agent has closely examined the ledgers but found no mistake.—A. P.

AIR MAIL DELAYED

KARACHI, June 15.

The air mail plane from Delhi had a forced landing owing to a dust-storm last evening near Jodhpur. The mails, which are being transmitted by train, are unlikely to catch the outward Imperial Airways plane, which is leaving Karachi to-day at the usual time.—A. P.

Support For General Strike On Raiways

FEDERATION BALLOT

The general Secretary of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation wires from Simla, dated May 14:—

The General Council of the Federation met for two days in Simla to consider the retrenchment situation. Two more unions having communicated the results of their ballot, the requisite two-thirds majority authorising the Federation to declare a General Strike on Railways has been obtained now.

The President and the Council are vested with all powers, including that of giving notice under the Trades Disputes Act, collecting funds, and making the necessary preparations.

The Railway Board is expected to reply to-day to the Federation's Demands.—A. P.

BOMB OUTRAGE SEQUEL

RAJBARI, June 14.

Eight persons including a pleader, have been arrested in connection with the bomb outrage at Rajbari station in which a bomb was thrown at the District Magistrate, Rai Bahadur Sureshchandra Bose, and the police superintendent, Mr. Habibur Rahman.—A. P.

COLONIAL APPOINTMENTS

LONDON, June 14

The King approved of the officers appointed to succeed Sir Harold Kittermaster in the administration of the British Somaliland Protectorate and designated Commissioner and Commander-in-chief of the Protectorate. He has also approved of the appointment to this post of Major A. S. Lawrence, Secretary to the Government of British Somaliland, who will assume the commissionership on June 18.—B O W.

LADY WALSH TRAGEDY

"Suicide While Of Unsound Mind"

LONDON, June 14.

A verdict of suicide while of unsound mind, was returned at the inquest on Lady Walsh. The husband gave evidence that he last saw his wife on April 23 when they decided to live apart as though they had never actually quarrelled, the position had become intolerable. She was terribly extravagant and temperamental and unable to appreciate the difference between his position when in India and when he had retired on pension.

The coroner said that it was a painful case of a woman who was highly temperamental and probably indulged too much in alcohol and drugs. She was extravagant, irresponsible, hot-tempered and altogether mentally abnormal. He said that the husband showed great patience, kindness and tolerance.—Reuter.

British Cruiser Sails For Chile

TO PROTECT BRITISH INTERESTS

LONDON, June 14.

The latest phase of the Chilean revolution is that H.M.S. "Durban", a cruiser attached to the South American division of the American and West Indies Squadron, is proceeding to Callo, Peru, in order to be ready to protect British interests in Chile.

The question of treatment of foreign interests is the most important aspect of the new situation in Chile created by the resignation of Senor Davila. The Finance Minister has declared that no immediate steps will be taken regarding the nitrate combine Cosach, but a long preliminary study of the question will be made

Meanwhile, Senor Merino (Minister of the Interior) has been chosen by the Junta to be the head of the Government and the decree establishing a state bank in place of the former central bank has been retracted.

The "New York Times" regards the situation as tense and dangerous. United States official circles are evincing the strongest interests in the British protests against the proposed confiscation of foreign deposits.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN CAMERON

Bengal Governor's Condolence

DARJEELING, June 14.

Much regret is felt ..... on the death of Captain Ewen Cameron of the 2/8th Gurkhas, last night in an encounter with a terrorist gang at Pathia (Chittagong Distrct). Captain Cameron, who was 42 years of age at his death, had only just returned from England after a period of leave. The Governor has sent the following message to the Officer Commanding 2/8th Gurkhas, Chittagong: "I have learned with profound regret of the loss of Captain Cameron. Please convey my deep sympathy to his widow, if in Chittagong."

In the encounter two terrorists were also killed, and ammunition and two revolvers were captured.—A. P.

FOOD POISONING IN MADRAS

Family Admitted To Hospital

MADRAS, June 14.

A whole family consisting of seven members, residing at China Bazar Road, were admitted to the General Hospital last night suffering from food poisoning. It appears that after dinner they felt drowsy and began vomitting. The condition of two children is said to be serious.

The police are investigating.—A. P.

MONEY SHALL NOT GO OUT

Japanese Legislation

LONDON, June 14.

Tokio—Both the Houses of the Diet have passed a Bill for the prevention of the flight of capital which virtually entails Government control of the exchange.—Reuter.

EX-GOVERNOR OF MADRAS DEAD

LONDON, June 15.

The death is announced of Lord Wenlock (formerly Sir Arthur Lawley). He was Governor of Madras from 1906 to 1911. He succeedeed his brother to the title.—Reuter.

DENIAL OF AN ARREST

MADRAS, June 14.

The following correction is issued by the Associated Press of India:—

"Enquiries show that reports published in local press regarding the arrest of Srimati Saraswathi, City Congress "Dictator" is incorrect. She did not come out picketing for last two days."

BRITISH STEEL PROTECTION

LONDON, June 14.

The Import Duties Advisory Committee have given notice that they have under consideration the question of recommending that the existing temporary additional duty on iron and steel products should be continued for a further limited period.—B.O.W

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